



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

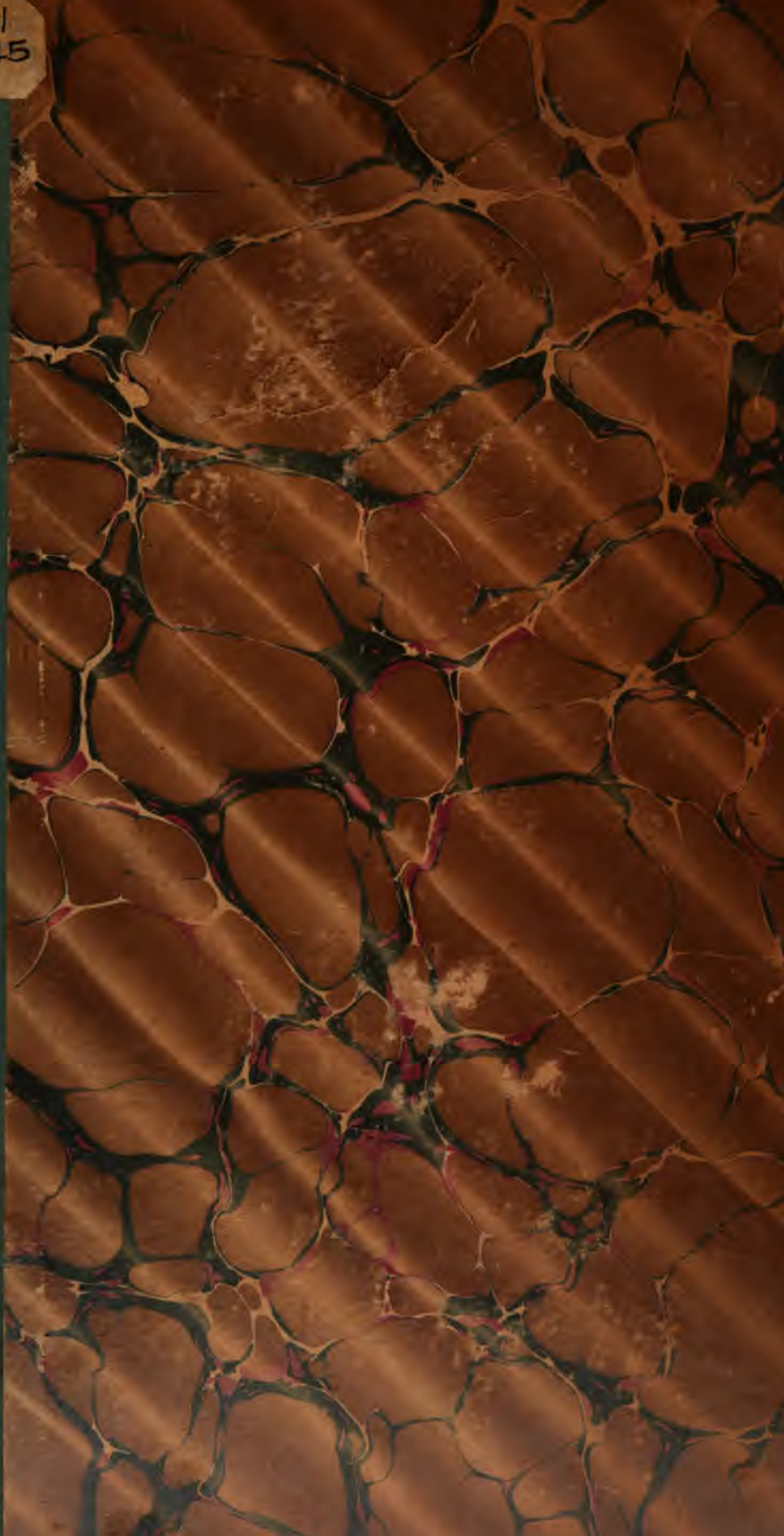
- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

Pike - Mnemonics - 1848

Phil
5545
81

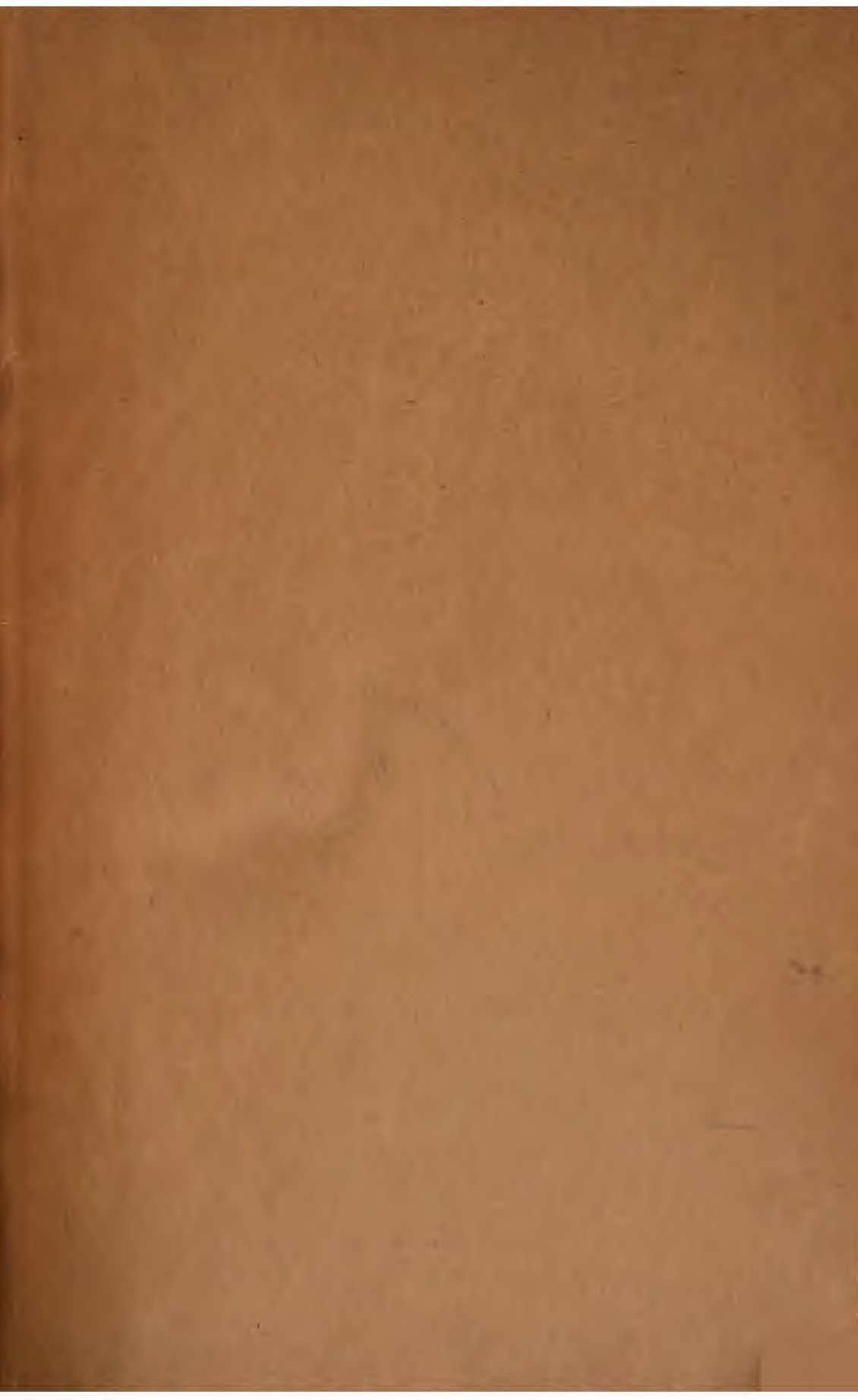


Phil 5545.81

Harvard College Library



BOUGHT WITH MONEY
RECEIVED FROM THE
SALE OF DUPLICATES



Price Fifty Cents.

MNEMONICS

APPLIED TO THE

ACQUISITION OF KNOWLEDGE:

OR THE

ART OF MEMORY.

IN PARTS.

'Tis not the love of Novelty inspires
Th' memory's nice dependences to scan;
But, mindful of the aids that life requires,
And of the services man owes to man,
We meditate new arts on Nature's plan;
The cold, desponding breast of sloth to warm,
The flame of industry and genius fan,
And emulation's noble rage alarm,
And the long hours of toil and solitude to charm.'

BY ROBERT PIKE, JR. AND WILLIAM C. PIKE.

Thirteenth Thousand.

BOSTON:

PRINTED BY SAMUEL N. DICKINSON.

1848.

Sold by Henry Hinds,
Lecturer.



MNEMONICS

APPLIED TO THE

ACQUISITION OF KNOWLEDGE:

OR THE

ART OF MEMORY.

IN PARTS.

'Tis not the love of Novelty inspires
Th' memory's nice dependences to scan;
Put, mindful of the aids that life requires,
Aid of the services man owes to man,
We meditate new arts on Nature's plan;
The cold, desponding breast of sloth to warm,
The flame of industry and genius fan,
And emulation's noble rage alarm,
And the long hours of toil and solitude to charm.'

BY ROBERT PIKE, JR. AND WILLIAM C. PIKE.

Thirteenth Thousand.

BOSTON:

PRINTED BY SAMUEL N. DICKINSON.

1848.

1 Amazon, 4,000 The amazing as try.

1701. John Dryden, 70.* *Dig ry.*
Gilbert Wakefield, Sept. 9.

William Drake, May 13.
Mrs. H. Chapone, Dec. 25.

1 Pekin, China, 2,000,000 Peak ya.

Phil 5545.81 2

✓
Men, till a thing be done, wonder that it can be done; and as soon as it is done, wonder again that it was no sooner done. — Bacon.



Duplicate money }

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1844, by
ROBERT PIKE, JR. AND WILLIAM C. PIKE,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

I care not for all the criticism that ever was canted, or decanted, or recanted, neither does the world. The world takes an author as it finds him, and seats him accordingly above or below the salt. The world is as obstinate as a million mules, and will not turn its head on one side or another for all the shouting of all the critical population that was ever shouted. It is very possible the world is a bad judge. Well, then appeal to posterity and be hanged to you — and posterity will affirm the judgment with costs. — PROFESSOR WILSON.

1802. Dr. John Moore, Feb. 26.
Dr. Darwin, April 28.

Rev. Alex. Geddes, Feb. 26.
Dr. Garnett, June 28.

CONTENTS AND DIRECTIONS.

Contents,	3	} To be carefully read and considered as a preliminary matter.
To the Reader,	4	
Preface,	5	
Key and Principles,	6	
The Comparison of Systems,	7	
Philosophy of Mnemonics,	13	} To be pondered.
Analytical Basis,	23	
Method of Learning, and the Symbols,	24	
Rules and Examples,	31	
System of Chronics,	26	
Examples in Classification,	39	To be <i>Understood</i> .
Historical Events in the Eighteenth Century,	41	To be <i>Practised</i> .
Congressional Apportionment for 1843,	54	Studied in connection with page 23.
Miscellaneous Historical Events,	56	} Examples illustrating the Principles of Mnemonics. Such to be learned as the reader may deem of importance, the rest to be considered as illustrations.
Cities and Towns in the United States,	76	
Principal Cities of the World,	78	
Census of the United States,	80	
Sovereigns of England,	81	
Biography of Eminent Men,	82	} For reference.
United States' Governors,	86	
Dictionary of Numbers,	91	
Numeric Basis, Rule I, Examples,	101	
Rule II, Vowels and Diphthongs,	102	
Rule III, Combinations,	103	} Examples illustrating principles.
Rule IV, One thousand understood,	104	
Analytical Basis, with Examples,	106	
Constitution of the United States,	109	
Rivers in the United States,	118	

s Yenissai, 2,900 Ye see the entry.

TO THE READER.

WHEN the subject of Mnemonics is introduced, it is immediately associated in the mind with a system of *artificial memory*. Even the use of the term is sufficient to prejudice many persons against a work bearing the title. This is unjust; but it arises, as most of the injustice which is experienced does, from a misapprehension of the subject. The fact that there is no such thing as *natural association* is overlooked. The fact that all the words we use, the names we give to objects, have no fitness or appropriateness in themselves, and might, as far as the things are concerned, as well be called anything else. We use particular marks as the representatives of numbers, and call them figures, for the sake of convenience, not because there is any reason other than this for their being so called.

It is obvious to the most obtuse perception, that some things are remembered more readily than others. Numbers, as they are usually given, are the most difficult things to remember, and familiar objects the easiest. Is there any good reason why objects should not be used instead of figures as the representatives of numbers? Suppose I use the animal *fox* as a representative of *four*, cannot I assign as good a reason for doing so as he who makes his mark in the following manner? 4. Is there any reason why one should be called arbitrary and artificial, while the other is natural and rational? It is upon this principle that letters are used as the representatives of numbers, being the elements of words.

It is just as reasonable and correct to talk about an artificial judgment as an artificial memory. Because, by going to work right and rationally, we can accomplish more than if we took an opposite course, it would seem that such a course should be deemed natural, in contradistinction to what we term artificial. The object of the following pages is to assist those who wish to cultivate the natural memory in preference to seeking for an artificial one. Such will be benefitted by attending to a few

DIRECTIONS.

1. The symbols of association, or the Chronic Symbols, as they are sometimes termed, must be *perfectly learned*. To do this, turn to the chapter headed '*Method of Learning the Symbols*.'

2. The value of the letters must also be perfectly learned. It will be well to learn the vowels first, then the value of diphthongs; and in doing so refer to the Key.

3. Then if you are interested in the subject of Chronics, you may turn to that particular chapter, and you will find no difficulty in comprehending the subject.

4. The examples, rules, and subject-matter of the work, are given, *not* to be committed to memory, but to illustrate principles. If any one thinks any of the examples *worthy* of being treasured up, let him *learn them*; if not, let him apply the principles of Mnemonics to assist him in remembering what is desirable.

5. Never suffer yourself to *forget* any thing which you *undertake* to remember. If any points are not sufficiently explained, use the more diligence. Take for your motto,

Toll on, hope ever, — Despair! no, *never*!

Boston, August, 1845.

1 Paris, France, 1,151,000 Pair a bug.

4 Obi, 2,800 Obeds try.

1704. Alexander Hamilton, July 6.
John Locke, 72. *Lid re.*

Bossuet, 78. *Bes poo.*

PREFACE.

‘Lulled in the countless chambers of the brain,
Our thoughts are linked by many a hidden chain;
Awake but one, and lo! what myriads rise,
Each stamps its image as the other flies.’

KIND READER:—Since we in our wanderings have met,
May it be our acquaintance we never regret,
But with pleasure remember, as life wears away,
The place of our meeting, the year and the day.
We could tell you—but it would awaken the sigh—
Of the hopes that have swelled in our bosoms—to die;
For sorrow and sadness will come to each heart,
When the joys that have gladdened in shadows depart.
There are times when we look with a heart full of fears
Upon earth as a sorrowful valley of tears,
When the future seems dark as the realms of despair,
Where hope may not enter one sorrow to share;
When the blight of misfortune, the footsteps of wraith,
Have scattered the wrecks of our hopes on our path;—
‘Tis a glorious boon that the light of the past
O’er the steps of the wandering one may be cast;
That those we have cherished and loved will come back,
To cheer up our spirits on life’s gloomy track;
That the soft, soothing twilight of memory’s star,
That garden of life, gleams where storms cannot mar.
Did spring’s balmy breath ever waken the sigh?
Hast thou wept at the sight of a cloud that went by?
Are there moments when years of occurrences meet?
When the past steals upon us with fairy feet?
When the song of the birds, or the rustle of leaves,
Wakes the feeling that gladdens, or feeling that grieves?

Mysterious memory! blessed and bright—
As pure as a dream of yon heaven of light
To those who are pure—like a spirit of wrath
Thou hauntest the guilty one, where’er his path.
In vain from thy presence our footsteps would flee;
Let us hide where we may, we are followed by thee.
Thou takest us back to the dreams of our youth,
And recallest the visions we fancied all truth;
The sunlight and shadow—the spell ere it broke
The fountains of feeling where passion awoke.
But where are the friends of my childhood? They sleep
Some, uncoffined, unknelt, within the great deep,
While some to the battle-field went forth to die,
And others afar off in stranger lands lie;
While others are gathered beneath the dark shade
Of our own village churchyard, where children we played.
O, memory! sweet are the sunbeams that play
On thy casket of jewels, to light up our way,
Though sad are the shadows that follow that light;
Yet would we forget them, if memory might!
Like daylight and darkness, they mingle and meet
In that beautiful twilight, so pensively sweet.
There are thoughts, that have slumbered in darkness for years,

Mid the wrecks of our hopes, our griefs, and our tears;
There are dreams we have cherished, that day after day
To the realms of forgetfulness wandered away;
There are words we have spoken, and tones we have heard,
That for long changing years not an echo have stirred;
A music that swells, and responses that break
Where the wildest commotion one thought could not wake;
Yet a love, or a tone, or the wind’s sighing strain,
Might call up each feeling of pleasure and pain.
O, how one kind word, in a heart in despair,
Unlocks the full fountain of tenderness there;

One soft, soothing tone amid tumult and strife,
Awakens an echo that dies but with life;
For touch but the slightest of memory’s strings,
And ten thousand respond to the strain that it sings.
Then train up your child in the way he should go,
And when he is old will he leave it? ah, no!
The cords you have linked in affection will last,
And where’er he may roam he will think of the past;
The feelings of childhood can never depart
While the torrent of life courses on through the heart;
No change can efface them—they pass not away,
Though our fond dreams should perish, and all else decay;
They stand out like beacon-lights, telling how bright
Were the hopes that we loved ere they met with a blight.
In the hour of dejection, of darkness and gloom,
When the sunlight of hope is like flowers on a tomb,
In the hour when the sternest misfortunes begin,
In the hour of temptation to crime and to sin,
In the hour when his soul may be ready to say,
‘It were better to die than in sorrow to stay’;—
In the land of his banishment where’er it be,
His thoughts in their sadness will come back to thee;
Loved voices will whisper again in his ear
The strains that his childhood delighted to hear.
It may be, you have passed from this life of unrest,
And quietly sleep with the turf on your breast;
Yet if ever that child caused your bosom to bleed,
How often will memory tell of the deed!
And though it may be unavailing regret,
That act of unkindness he cannot forget,
While in freshness and power will each long cherished
word

Come back to the heart that in childhood it stirred;
And the tones of reproof in that dear angel voice,
Will bid his desponding heart hope and rejoice,—
For we saw mystery, fearfully grand,
A work of the Deity, worthy his hand.

Kind Reader, before us a glorious boon lies,
Which ’twere folly, ’t were madness, to slight or despise.
We may reach forth our hand, or our step turn away;
Two paths are before us—which choose we this day?
The one leads us on in perpetual youth,
To the regions of sunlight, the fountains of truth;
Where mind, and not its clay dwelling, is man,
To enlarge and exalt which, through life’s little span,
Is the only employment that merits a thought;
The other still leaves this high object unsought,
And labors to shut out the sunbeams of light,
Where mind gropes with shadows, and error, and night.
The one leads to happiness, honor, and fame.
The other to ignorance, sorrow, and shame.
We are led on by silken bonds that we scarce know,
We are hedged in by habits so hard to forego.
The feelings that prompt us—the thoughts that control
With the past are connected, like body and soul,
We cannot tell how—but the longer they last,
The deeper their roots strike, their cords bind more fast.
We have found—O! how cheering that truth to the heart,
From the courses we follow, with sorrow we part.
O, seize then the God-given boon ere it flies,
And resolve to be virtuous, happy, and wise.

Boston, 1844.

ROBERT PIKE, Jr.
WILLIAM C. PIKE.

1805. Dr. William Paley, May 25
Lord Nelson killed, Oct. 21.

Marquis Cornwallis, 67. Oct. 5.

KEY AND PRINCIPLES OF MNEMONICS.

I. PROPOSITIONS.

1. To cultivate the memory, we *must exercise* it. There is *no alternative*.
2. In the acquisition of knowledge, *system* and *method* are indispensably necessary.
3. That process which *exercises* the faculties of the mind *harmoniously* is the best.
4. The basis of *all memory* is *association*; it controls *all* our thoughts and feelings.
5. There is no such thing as *natural association*; it is a contradiction of terms.
6. Those associations *seem natural* which are familiar; as words *seem* the natural representatives of sounds; although the association is entirely arbitrary.
7. It is easier to remember *objects* than *numbers*; hence it is philosophical to use *objects* as *symbols* representing *numbers*.
8. It is easier to remember *words* than *numbers*; consequently it is rational to substitute *words* for *numbers*—which are called *mnemonic words*.
9. *All objects* may be used as *symbols* representing *numbers*; *all words* for the same purpose, by assigning a *numeric value* to letters.
10. In mnemonics, letters are classed as *vowels*, *consonants*, *diphthongs* and *combinations*.

II. VALUE OF LETTERS AND DIPHTHONGS EXPLAINED.

1	b	a	g
2	h	e	d
3	j	i	t
4	f	o	qu
5	l	u	v
6	s	au	m
7	p	1+5 oi	r
8	c	4+3 oo	k
9	w	4+4 ou	n
0	x	y	z

Each letter is used to represent the number against which it is placed. When any two of the letters *a, e, i, o* or *u* come together in one syllable, they form a diphthong, and are used to represent but *one figure* upon the principle of *adding* the separate values of the letters together.

There are two *seeming* exceptions to this rule; *aw* which represents 6, as it is a substitute for *au*, having the same sound, and *ow*, which represents 9 for the same reason. The letter *q* is always followed by *u*, and so both are taken to represent 4. *W*, and *y* are termed *anomalies*; as *y* is never considered as united with any other letter, it always represents a *cypher*.

III. THE VALUE OF COMBINATIONS EXPLAINED.

1	a ⁱ	ab	va ^h	a ⁱ 7 ^f 4
2	he ^{ip}	de	9 ^{it} 3	e ^{eg} 1 ⁺ 1
3	i ^{mp}	ea	2 ^{sp} 1	t ^{ca} 7 ^{rs} 6
4	of ^{dd}	qu	2 ⁺ 2	

Two or more consonants united in one syllable without a vowel between them, represent but *one figure*, upon the principle of adding the values of the several letters together; and if the combination amounts to a greater sum than 9, take the *unit figure* for the value. Remember a *vowel* and *consonant* are *never added*.

6 Constantinople, Turkey, 510,000 Constant-ay.

6 Lema. 2,600 Yrs by Lena.

MNEMONICS.

ITS FRIENDS AND OPPOSERS—OUR SYSTEM AND OTHERS.

BY R. & W. C. PIKE.

THE importance of a good memory is a question about which few are disposed to quarrel. It is so obvious—so *perfectly* self-evident, that the person with a good memory possesses a manifest advantage over the individual who has a poor one, that it would be worse than useless to discuss *that* topic. But there is another, intimately connected with the former, about which there exists a very great diversity of opinion, and that refers to the *practical utility* of Mnemonics—to its adaptation to the every day wants of life. There is no disagreement as to the importance of the *object proposed* to be attained—the only question is, *whether it be attainable*.

The mind is governed by fixed and immutable laws, and so far as any system of Mnemonics is based upon those laws, so far it cannot by any possibility affect the mind injuriously. This seems to us self-evident. The next question which presents itself is,—Can we, by any possibility, become acquainted with those laws? Intellectual Philosophy has indeed been studied to little purpose, if we are compelled to reply in the negative. And if we *can* become acquainted with the laws of the mind, can we not apply and enforce those laws systematically?

Suppose, for illustration, we listen to a speaker who utters his thoughts unconnectedly in discoursing upon any given topic. Is it reasonable to suppose that we should be able to retain his discourse as distinctly as if he had studied it thoroughly, and presented his ideas in a connected manner? And why not? It would undoubtedly be answered, that there *was* more *system* and *method* in the one case than in the other. And this system or method is nothing more or less than arranging our thoughts in accordance with the laws that govern the mind,—in other words, as far as it goes this is Mnemonics. And at this point we may safely lay down the following propositions:

1. To cultivate any power or faculty, we *must exercise* it. This is a law of our natures, mental and physical.
2. This exercise should be *systematic* and *methodical*. In other words, it *must conform* to the laws of the mind.

ENTERED according to an Act of Congress, in the year 1844, by R. & W. C. PIKE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

1707. **Vauban**, 74. *Vit ro.*
Stephen Hopkins, 78. *Har true poo.*

Dr. Thomas Reed, 87. *Ry poor.*
Com. Edw. Preble, 46. *Aug. 25*

7 Calcutta, Hindostan, 500,000 Ca lyz.

7 Mississippi, 2,550 Mrs. Sipping duly.

3. In order thus to conform to the laws of the mind, it *must exercise* all our faculties *harmoniously*.

Any system of Mnemonics which comes up to this standard, then, we may safely conclude is not only *not injurious*, but productive of beneficial results just in proportion as it approximates to this standard; and so far as any system conflicts with these principles, it is *positively* injurious. We come then to the inevitable conclusion that Mnemonics *may* be so applied as to be beneficial to a very great degree.

This view of the subject is still further enforced by the fact that scientific men in all ages, have practised and taught some principles of Mnemonics.

Simonides is the reputed inventor of Mnemonics, but whether he was or not is a matter of very little consequence. It is enough for us to know that it was understood and practised by the philosophers and orators of antiquity. As far as we know, that principle most used by them was the association of *locality* in the use of visible objects. The greatest orators of Greece and Rome were those who made the *most* use of Mnemonics, among which may be mentioned Demosthenes, Cicero, and Julius Cæsar. Bear in mind that the principle used by the ancients was founded upon *local association*, a principle ridiculed by a modern professor.

Dr. Grey may be considered as the author of another principle of Mnemonics, which, for convenience sake, we will call a species of *topical association*. In comparing his system with that of Simonides, he says, "From the account I have given of it the reader will observe, that the method here proposed is perfectly different from that of Simonides, the Cean so famous among the ancients for being the first inventor of an art of memory of whom both Tully and Quintilian speak with respect, and of whose method of places and images they have given us a very full and particular account."

Dr. Grey's method consisted in abbreviating the name, and incorporating a syllable expressive of the date, by assigning a numeric value to the letters. These syllables were, for the most part, barbarous and unmeaning, and the following, taken at random, will afford an idea of the principle.

Davazul 1055, the accession of DAVID to the throne of Israel. He used a part of the alphabet only, taking both vowels and consonants.

Feinagle, something like forty years ago, produced quite an excitement in England and France, by a system of Mnemonics which combined the principles of Simonides and Dr. Grey, greatly modified. Instead of unmeaning words, Feinagle used those which were significant of ideas, and associated them with the fact to be remembered. But instead of using vowels and consonants, the latter only were significant. Thus, the word MouSe expressed 30, the value assigned to the letters M and S.

Upon the general features of Feinagle's system two authors have published works. T. Halworth, several, between 1822 and 1830, and more recently, Professor F. F. Gouraud. The general outlines of Halworth and Gouraud are those of Feinagle. All use consonants to represent numbers, rejecting the vowels. Halworth and Gouraud place the mnemonic word at the close of the sentence, and both make use of formulas constructed in the same manner. The principle of "homophonic analogies" is used more extensively by F. F. Gouraud than it is by Feinagle. This principle is not alluded to by Halworth.

The prominent features of the various systems will be better understood by a synopsis of their keys, and a comparison of the manner of applying them.

MNEMONICS — OUR SYSTEM AND OTHERS.

SYNOPSIS OF SEVERAL KEYS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
Dr. Grey's, - - -	a	e	i	o	u	au	oi	ei	ou	y
	b	d	t	f	l	s	p	k	n	z
Feinagle's, - - -	t	n	m	r	l	d	c	b	p	s
							k	h	f	x
							g	v		z
							q	w		
Part of F. F. Gouraud's, }	t	n	m	r	l	—	k	—	p	s
	—						g	v	—	—
							q	—		z
T. Halworth's, - -	b	d	g	k	m	p	s	t	j	th
	c	f	h	l	n	r	sh	ch	v	ph
			gh						w	wh&c
Part of R. & W. C. Pike's, }	a	e	i	o	u	au	oi	oo	ou	y
	b	d	t	f	l	m	r	c	n	x
	g	h	j	qu	v	s	p	k	w	z
	fr	sm	ea	ee	ie	aw ¹	ue	ui	ow ¹	ll
	nd	ss	gh	ai	oa	oe	ch ²	sh	ph	tr
	sl	ms	sp	sc	th	bl	ld	br	rd	rt
	wh	pl	mp	sk	cr	gl	ft	gr	st	pt
	ls	lp	rm	pr	sn	rn	mb	lt	fl	ng
	eu	iou	rs	rp	sw	ck	kn	ff	dr	ch
	dat	rl	lk	dd	rk	wr	nc	rb	lf	spr
	rf	nt	cl	bt	ns	ght	nk	rg	ts	squ

¹ Anomalies.² Commencing a word.

9 Nankin, China, 432,000 A keen one.

9 Niger, 2,300 The 'Nigger' yet spy

1809. **Bielby Portius**, May 14.
Schill killed, May 31.**Sir John Moore**, Jan. 16.

Feinagle used "homophonic analogies." So does Gouraud. Halworth placed the mnemonic word at the close of the sentence. So does Gouraud. Halworth rejected the connecting words. So does Professor Gouraud. The following dates, illustrated by the several systems, as far as they go, will afford a fair comparison.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Joseph's advancement in Egypt, B. C. 1715.*

HALWORTH. — Pharaoh makes Joseph Governor of Egypt, and gives him a wife his aid to secure for each — CASE to COME, - 1715

PROF. GOURAUD — Associates with the fact the word REQUITAL, - 1715

R. & W. C. PIKE. — Joseph became Prime Minister of Egypt by walking in virtue's - - - - - path 1715
71 51

2. *Balaam reproved by his ass, B. C. 1451.*

HALWORTH. — Balak vainly endeavors the curses of — BALAAM to BUY, 1451

PROF. GOURAUD — Associates with the fact the phrase DROLL HEAD, 1451

R. & W. C. PIKE. — Balaam's ass reproves his master as a fiend 1451

3. *Samson's carrying off the gates of Gaza, B. C. 1124.*

PROF. GOURAUD — Associates the fact with STOUT OWNER, - - - 1124

R. & W. C. PIKE. — Samson carries off the gates of Gaza without much - - - - - ado¹ 1124

4. *Daniel cast into the lions' den, B. C. 537.*

PROF. GOURAUD — Associates the fact with Lame cow, - - - 537

R. & W. C. PIKE. — Daniel, when cast into the lions' den found not a lion moved a - - - - - lip 537

5. *Vashti repudiated by Darius, B. C. 518.*

HALWORTH. — Darius, king of Persia, makes a great feast at Shushan; is offended by Vashti, his queen, and discards her; makes Esther his queen, and proclaims his — NEW BEAUTY, 518

GOURAUD — Associates her as being a SLEIGHTY WIFE, - - - 518

R. & W. C. PIKE. — Darius repudiates - - - - - Vashti 518

6. *Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, B. C. 1897.*

T. HALWORTH. — Abraham intercedes for Sodom, but cannot prevent CITY WOES, - - - - - 1897

F. F. GOURAUD — Associates with roasting a ROUGH PIG, - - - 1897

R. & W. C. PIKE. — Sodom could not furnish ten righteous men to save it, - - - - - could 1897

7. *Death of Cato at Utica, B. C. 46.*

PROF. GOURAUD — Associates a paroxysm of RAGE, - - - 46

R. & W. C. PIKE. — Cato kills himself, and becomes his own foe, 46

¹ One thousand understood.

8. *Accession of Edgar, twelfth Sovereign of England, A. D. 959.*

PROF. GOURAUD — Associates the idea of his heart's beating with a
WARM PALPITATION, 959
R. & W. C. PIKE. — Edgar, like a **bear**¹ carried off a *nun* 959

9. *Stephen, the twenty-fourth Sovereign of England, A. D. 1135.*

DR. GREY. — STEPHEN, *Stepbil*,² 1135
FEINAGLE. — STEPHEN. The *looking-glass* (symbol for four) is very
much *stiffened*. There is a watch placed before the glass;
this is *timely*,³ 1135

The word *stiffened* will recall the name of *Stephen*.

PROF. GOURAUD. — STEPHEN. The N. Y. EXCHANGE 24, if changed
into a STIFF-INN would be too fashionable a resort
for a *Stout meal dipper*. 1135 r 19
R. & W. C. PIKE. — Feed Stephen's **dog**³ on *beans*, 1135
Sabeansanon, mnemonic name, 1135 — 19 — 49⁴

10. *Ethelbald, third Sovereign of England. 857.*

F. F. GOURAUD. — ETHELBALD. A MOUNT 3, without trees may be com-
pared to a TALL-BALD, whose bare head never felt the teeth
of an *Awful comb*.
R. & W. C. PIKE. — ETHELBALD. Observe a BALD man sitting at a **ta-**
ble holding a *cup*.

11. *Richard I. 1189.*

F. F. GOURAUD. — RICHARD I. CŒUR DE LEON. A GOLD PENCIL 26, is
seldom used to draw a CART of LYONS, or to mark the
outlines of a *stout, heavy boot-sole*.
R. & W. C. PIKE. — Is RICHARD upon the **emmet** putting *boots* *Why*?

12. *John, 1199.*

F. F. GOURAUD. — JOHN BOWLING 27, as an exercise is as useless to a hard
working JOINER as would be the blows of a *stout boy beat-*
ing a whale.
R. & W. C. PIKE. — Let JOHN catch the **bee** in his *gourd trap*.

13. *Elizabeth, 1558.*

F. F. GOURAUD. — ELIZABETH. MT. VESUVIUS 43, is yearly visited by
many a LAZY BEAST, who always seems to consider *Dull*
lava a rare view.
R. & W. C. PIKE. — Does ELIZABETH with the **scissors** take *snuff*? *Odd!*
DR. GREY. — ELIZABETH. *Elsluk*.

¹ Bear, the symbol for 12.
² One thousand understood.
³ Dog, symbol for 24.
⁴ His age at his decease.

The foregoing examples are sufficient to compare the several systems mentioned, and perhaps it may seem invidious in us to extend our remarks respecting them. There is one, however, whom its author (Professor F. F. Gouraud) heralded forth as a "*most astonishing invention*," "*the greatest discovery the world ever witnessed*," a "*perfect system*," which seems to claim, from its *importance*, a little more attention. A system of mnemonics should be to the mind as a whole, what maps are to the study of geography as a part — an assistance; not to lessen the labor of the mind, but to increase its acquisitions. Fowler says, of Prof. G.'s system, "he has framed his whole system for the *express purpose of relieving* natural memory of its usual exercise. In this, mainly, he places its *entire excellence*. This is its *beginning, end, warp, and woof*. In this one point consists every item of excellence claimed for it by the Professor, and to this sole end does every part and parcel of it tend."

But the most important principle of Mnemonics is entirely overlooked in this "perfect system," and that is, a direct use of the knowledge we possess in acquiring more. The following extract may be found on page 22 of our work.

"The mind is so constituted, that the more knowledge we acquire, the easier becomes the process. Mnemonics takes advantage of this law of the mind, by making each prominent idea the centre around which others are collected, and with which they are associated. Yet it is a truth that all will learn, sooner or later, that, whatever assistance we may receive from others, still we *must labor*, or be content to remain in *ignorance*; there is no alternative."

In the use of mnemonic words to represent dates where two or more events occurred in the same year, if associated with the same word, the fact of their thus occurring would be suggested, yet this principle is never once introduced or alluded to in Professor G.'s system, or if it is we have not discovered it. Take the following examples as an illustration.

The first money coined at Rome was the key that opened the way to many a SILLY VICE, 480
At the battle of Salamis the Greeks rendered their country and the world signal SERVICE, 480
At the battle of Thermopylae, Leonidas being summoned to surrender, did REFUSE, 480
When Dardanius founded the city of Troy, there was not on the spot even a TURF HOUSE, 1480

In ours the following examples may be found:—

Jerusalem destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, at it	look B. C.	588
Zedekiah's eyes put out, and he ceases to	look B. C.	588
At the destruction of Paris by fire	look A. D.	588
At the destruction of the invincible Armada	look	1588
The English Mercury, first newspaper published, at it	look	1588
At the assassinated Guises	look	1588

Not a page of examples can be found in our work where this principle is not enforced and applied, and it will be obvious to those unacquainted with mnemonics of the importance of this principle. It is in reality the basis of Mnemonics.

Another objection to this "perfect system" is, that the mnemonic words require a species of translation, inasmuch as frequently only one letter in a word may be significant of a number, and this fact also requires longer examples, as, for instance, if we set *lawyers* to navigating the ocean, it will express the number of persons engaged in navigating it in 1840, while in the "perfect system" it is expressed by a "WHALE-CHASE ANY WHERE," the number being 56,023.

The principle of locality the "perfect system" "*rejects and ridicules*," consequently it "*rejects and ridicules*" one principle by which almost every person remembers. This does not seem like *exercising all* our faculties *harmoniously*. If this "perfect system" of Professor G.'s was within the reach of every one, we should not have troubled our readers with this comparison, but, inasmuch as it is necessary that those who would get a peep at it must first subscribe *five dollars*, or thereabouts, to attend a course of lectures, and in consideration that all cannot pay thus much, even for a "perfect system" of "Phreno Mnemotichney," or in other words, Mnemonics, we felt constrained to give them about a *fifty cent* glance upon the consideration that our labors would be thus thrown in *gratuitously*. In conclusion, we say to all, *think and judge for yourselves*.

1712. J. D. Cassini, 87. Camel coi.
Mr. Percival shot, May 11.

John Horne Tooke, March 19.
Gen. Brock killed, Oct. 18.

M N E M O N I C S.

CHAPTER I.

PHILOSOPHY OF MNEMONICS.

Parent of Wisdom! thou whose sway
The throng'd ideal hosts obey;
Who bid'st their ranks, now vanish, now appear,
Flame in the van, or darken in the rear,
Accept this votive verse. Thy reign,
Nor place can fix, nor power restrain,
All, all is thine. For thee the ear and eye
Rove through the realms of grace, and harmony.
The senses thee spontaneous serve,
That wake and thrill through every nerve;
Else vainly soft, lov'd Philomel, would flow
The soothing sadness, of thy warbled woe;

Else vainly sweet yon woodbine shade
With clouds of fragrance fill the glade;
Vainly the cygnet spread her downy plume,
The vine gush nectar, and the virgin bloom:
But swift to thee alive and warm
Devolves each tributary charm.
See modest nature bring her simple stores,
Luxuriant art a tide as endless pours
While every flower in fancy's clime,
Each gem of old heroic Time,
Have come to worship at thy magic shrine,
And yield their homage and their praise as thine.
Mason, altered.

THE object to be attained in education is the development, to their greatest extent, of the physical, mental, and moral capabilities of man, and this object should never be forgotten. The development of these powers and faculties should be harmonious. Where this is not the case, we cultivate one faculty at the expense of another, which must result in injury. In speaking of the cultivation of memory, we mean the harmonious expanding of the intellect through its medium; in other words, it is impossible for a person to have a good memory in every sense of the word who has not an expanded and cultivated mind.

Memory is the basis of all knowledge, the only medium through which it can be acquired or retained. Deprive a person of memory and you take with it all the knowledge he possesses and effectually prevent his ever acquiring more. Without memory the past would be but one eternal blank of impenetrable darkness, through which no ray of light could ever penetrate, while the present, the

fleeting present, would comprise our whole knowledge of existence.

"All nature," remarks Upham, "presents a new view in consequence of memory. The sun in the heavens is not the same sun which he would be if man could not remember. It is the sun not of to-day merely, but of a thousand years; it has baptized with light the foreheads of a hundred generations, and no man of ordinary sensibility can contemplate it without being awakened to the impressive conviction that the same luminary shone on the bower of Adam, the tent of Abraham, the frail and tempest-tossed barks of Columbus and the Pilgrims; of the stern, deliberative assemblies and battlefields of our Revolution, as to-day he shines on all the kingdoms, and empires, and republics on the globe."

"And if memory can thus give a new aspect to inanimate nature, much more so to that which is animate and intelligent. Look upon the man who now stands before you, and suppose all your past recollections to be blotted out. There is the same form and

stature and expression of the countenance, but how different from the man with whom but a moment before was associated the recollection of early life, of common joys and sufferings, of associated trials, and conflicts, and triumphs. Look upon the man who has pursued with steadfastness the interests of freedom, truth, and virtue, from his youth upward; who has been an Aristides when the impulse of party violence threatened to sweep away the landmarks of political honesty; who has shown himself a Washington, when the storms of war hung darkly over his beloved country; and what a flood of glory rests upon such a person, as we contemplate him in the light of memory, and amid the illumination of departed days!"

The memory is that great storehouse of the mind, in which, however much may be deposited, it is never full; possessing the wonderful property of enlarging itself, so that the more it contains, the more it is capable of containing. It is here that we treasure the materials of thought; it is from this armory that Reason equips herself to go forth and fight the battles of truth, putting to flight her enemies, Ignorance, Error, and Superstition, with their thousand competitors. Observation and Attention collect the materials; Comparison classifies and arranges them; Judgment selects the weapons; Prudence teaches how to use them; while Fancy and Imagination are rearing fairy fabrics, decking the fields with flowers, pointing out unseen beauties to the eye, and painting the pathway of life as a scene of light and love. It is true, Recollection whispers of the past; and Disappointment points to the ruin that marks her footsteps; but Hope speaks consolation to the heart, and promises to build all again as brightly as ever.

The advantages of a good memory are so obvious, it might naturally be supposed that all would be anxious

to secure the benefits within their reach through its medium. Yet this, unhappily, is not the case. "How often," says Emerson, "do we find writers and teachers speaking of memory almost in strains of contempt, as though it was a faculty scarcely worth cultivating — scarcely worth possessing;" and how many others, who do not say so in words, inculcate the same sentiment by their actions. The first natural consequence resulting from this feeling, is ignorance. How many of our most intelligent men are ignorant of matters upon which they ought to be informed. And upon how many other subjects, where they are unwilling to plead ignorance, is their knowledge but a chaotic mass of floating ideas, "that admits of neither distribution or review," and for which they are very little wiser. Suppose you should make out a list of *one hundred* only of the most important events that have occurred since the Creation, and propose to every individual you meet, what proportion of the community could intelligibly describe the events with the date of their occurrence? If you should extend the same inquiry to the different sciences, what suppose you would be the result?

If the memory was a single, independent faculty of the mind, and the other faculties were equally independent of it, then it would be a matter of little consequence, comparatively, whether we cultivated it or not. But standing as it does, connected with every other faculty of the mind, and having the key of knowledge in its keeping, the question of its cultivation becomes one of the utmost importance. We cannot proceed a single step but by its permission. And farther, the utmost harmony must be kept up between the memory and other intellectual faculties. The means adopted for the improvement of memory, must be adapted to the cultivation of the intellect. The two go hand in hand; there is no such

14 Madras, Hindostan, ... 350,000 Mad *ivy*.

14 Volga, 1,900 The Volga *slow spray*.

1714. Gilbert Burnet, 71. *Bait pa.*
Jean Jacques Rousseau, 64. *Raf see.*

George Whitefield.
Com. Downie killed, Sept. 11.

thing as cultivating one individually, but at the expense of the other. How, then, are we to improve our powers of mind and body? By one and the same means. It is by EXERCISING THEM. The arm of the blacksmith that swings the sledge-hammer is larger than its fellow. The sailor, the farmer, the mechanic, possess more physical power, have more robust constitutions than the divine, the student, or merchant. And why? Because they *exercise* their physical powers more. So with the intellect. In proportion as we exercise any faculty of the mind, does that faculty increase in power. The elder President Adams has the following remark respecting the passions: "They certainly increase, too, by exercise, like the body; the love of gold grows faster than the heap of acquisition; the love of praise increases by every gratification, till it stings like an adder and bites like a serpent; till the man is miserable every moment he does not snuff the incense; ambition strengthens at every advance, and at last takes possession of the whole soul so absolutely, that the man sees nothing in the world of importance to others or himself but in his object."

Many persons act with respect to memory as foolishly as would the individual who should carry his arm in a sling for months, with the expectation that it would become vigorous and powerful. They put their memories in a sling, give them nothing to do, and then complain that they are weak and feeble, — that they have *poor memories*. And who is to blame? If people who wish to remember the text they hear at church, or other matters to which it is necessary again to refer, *will* note them down in a memorandum book, they *must* always expect to have poor memories, and always be compelled thus to note them. A person *can* not have a good memory, if he *will* not use it. Those who have poor memories have nobody but *themselves* to blame.

Do not those persons whose business *compels* them to exercise their memories, have retentive ones so far as the *subjects* upon which they are exercised are concerned? Omnibus and stage-coach drivers frequently do twenty errands on a trip, and yet they take no memorandum, and seldom make a mistake. "Formerly," remarks Fowler, "the circus performers and exhibitors of live animals often allowed those who visited them in the forenoon to pass in free in the afternoon or evening. If they gave tickets, they would be transferred, so that others would go in; hence the door-keeper was compelled to remember them. To do this, he was obliged to look sharply, not at their dress, which might be changed, but at their faces. I have seen scores of trials, and every device contrived to cheat the door-keeper, but never saw a failure. I regarded this as almost supernatural; but now see that their vigorous *exercise* of Form enabled them to carry faces in their eye. This is practised very successfully on our southern and western travelling routes. The collectors on the steamboats, rail-roads, &c., are obliged to remember who has paid and who not, and where they came on board. I appeal whether their power in this respect is not often remarkable — all from its *exercise*. In England, there is a class of persons connected with prisons, whose business is to detect old convicts. They closely scrutinize every one who is brought in, looking at every peculiarity in the form of the nose or its insertion, at the mouth, eyes, forehead, shape of the body, and rarely allow one who has been in before to pass undetected."

If it be conceded, as it unquestionably *must* be, that *exercise* is the fundamental basis of all improvement of the memory, still it *can* not be denied that *method* is equally necessary in conducting that exercise. It needs no long demonstration to convince any one that the same labor applied

15 Naples, Sicily, 336,000 Naples team.

15 Maderia, 1,800 The Mad beau try.

1715 Malebranch.
Robert Fulton, 50, 1815.

Fenelon, 64. Fools see.
David Ramsay, 66, 1815.

methodically, will accomplish much more than without method. The object of any system of mnemonics should be to point out the method by which we can exercise the memory, and at the same time cultivate the intellectual faculties in the greatest degree; and so far as this object is accomplished, and only so far, is that system valuable. That many systems of mnemonics do not accomplish this, will not be denied, and, as a consequence, are to a great degree worthless. That some principle of classification should be adopted, all admit; yet a majority act as if they were convinced that every one is competent to prepare his own system; not reflecting that the mass of mankind have not the time, and if they had, are destitute of the ability or inclination which is necessary to lead to the adoption of one. Suppose the merchant or the lawyer should throw into a promiscuous mass the papers they wished to preserve; they could not reasonably expect to be able readily to find any particular paper that might be wanted. So if a person should record all the facts which he wished to refer to again, without any regard to the order or classification of them, he would find it extremely difficult to find them again. So if a person attempt to remember facts or acquire knowledge without any principle of classification, it will exist in his mind in fragments, and it will be with the utmost difficulty that he will ever be able to get together any two corresponding fragments of ideas.

Suppose the lawyer or merchant should object to adopting any principle of classification and arrangement for his papers on the ground of *the time it would require to arrange them* and the additional *labor* it would impose in *remembering the principle* of classification adopted? Would any business man for one moment admit such an objection as valid? as weighing one feather against the adoption of such principle? And the

objection applies to the cultivation of the mind with as *much less force* as the improvement of the mind is of more importance than the preservation of a few scraps of paper.

The basis of all memory is *association*. By this is meant the principle that connects two or more thoughts or objects that have been contemplated together, so that when we think of one, the other will involuntarily accompany it. It makes no difference as to the fact of their being recalled, whether there was any relation between the ideas or not. The fact that they were contemplated together seems to be the associating principle. This principle is exhibited in a great variety of ways. For instance, if we have walked across a field in company with a friend, the next time we walk there we shall be reminded, not only of the former walk, but also of the topic of conversation, the occasion of our being there, the state of the weather, and other attendant circumstances. Van Swieten relates of himself, that he was passing a spot where the dead body of a dog burst, producing such a stench as made him vomit, and that happening to pass that place some years after, he was affected by sickness and vomiting, from association.

"Association," says Upham, "exerts its influence on almost every thought,—it binds its efficacy on almost every emotion. Whatever the time or place, the period of life, the allotment of rank or degradation, of joy or suffering, of sad solitude or bustling notoriety, it makes no difference; it never fails to found its empire and put forth its supremacy where there is an intellect to contemplate, or a heart to feel."

It is strange,—perhaps the strangest of all the mind's intricacies,—the sudden, the instantaneous manner in which memory, by a single association, casts wide the door of some secret chamber in that dark store-

16 Cairo, Egypt, 335,000 Car I tie.

16 Cambodia, 1,726 The apes body.

house in which long passed events have been shut up for years. That association may be a look, a tone, an odor, a single word in the cabalistic sentence of the Arabian tale, at the potent magic of which the door guarded by the robber Forgetfulness, is cast suddenly wide, and all the treasures which he had concealed are displayed. Upon the memory of the traveller rushes up the vision of his youthful days, the sports of boyhood, the transient cares, the quarrels soon forgotten, the pains which passed away like summer clouds, the pure sweet joys of youth, and innocence and ignorance of ill, that never return when once passed away.

The cultivation of the memory seems to consist in our ability to control our associations. If when a topic is introduced which we have investigated, we are able so to control our associations upon that particular subject as to perceive their several bearings and relations, presenting those which are pertinent and proper and withholding those which have only a remote connection, it is all the cultivation of memory we can reasonably desire. The ability to do this will depend, in a great measure, upon the method we have adopted in acquiring knowledge and cultivating memory.

A person once inquired of the Rev. Andrew Fuller, why it was that he remembered his sermons better than those of other ministers. Mr. Fuller replied, "if I should say to the house maid, 'Betty, your mistress wants you to go to the store and get some sugar, and soap, and cream, and starch, and tea, and blueing, and cakes, and butter; she would say, 'Why, I can never remember all these things.' But if I should say to her, 'you know your mistress is going to have company to-morrow, and she will need tea, and sugar, and cream, and cakes, and butter; and that she is going to wash the day

following, and will need soap, starch and blueing,' she would say, 'now I can remember it very well.'"

An anecdote is related of Foote, the comedian, illustrating this principle. A person was boasting in his presence of the power of his memory, upon which he offered to wager a guinea that he would write down twelve lines that the other could not repeat correctly after studying as many minutes. The wager was accepted, and Foote wrote the following:

"So she went into the garden to cut a cabbage leaf to make an apple pie, and at the same time a great she bear coming up the street pops its head into the shop, What! no soap? So he died, and she very imprudently married the barber, and there were present the Picnics, and the Jobillies, and the Garyulies, and the grand Pandrum himself, with the little round button at the top, and they all fell to playing catch as catch can, till the gunpowder ran out of the heels of their boots." It is perhaps needless to add that Foote won the wager. The absence of analogy between the several parts is the reason why the example is difficult. Another example of an opposite nature may illustrate this more fully.

"Henry Eighth, king of England, had six wives. Two of them he divorced, two he beheaded, and two died natural deaths. The names of three of them were Catherine, two Anne, and one Jane. The first of the three Catherines left a daughter named Mary. The first of the two Annes left a daughter named Elizabeth, and the Jane left a son named Edward, each of whom ascended the throne of England, but all of whom died childless, and with them ended the house of Tudor."

The principles of analogy and resemblance extend to all the facts which are presented for our contemplation, and it is a matter of the utmost importance that we are able

17 Maykiang, ... 1,700 Making apples try.

to trace these analogies and resemblances. Observation is the first step in intellectual progress. The comparison of our observations seems to be the second, yet it is obvious those observations must be remembered before they can be compared. Where there is a resemblance between objects, the one will suggest the other, whether they have been contemplated together or not.

Mnemonics is the principle of classification and association methodically arranged. It consists in making use of the knowledge we possess, to assist us in the acquisition of more. The little girl who wished to remember that Romulus slew his brother Remus, associated it with Cain's killing Abel. Cain, the *first* man born, slew his *brother*. Romulus, the *first* man in Rome, after whom the city was named, slew *his* brother. Was there any danger she would forget the fact after having thus associated it. Cain killed Abel. With this fact she was familiar. In reading the history of Denmark, she found that one of the kings was named Abel; she immediately thought 'Abel was a good man; let me see if this was a good king.' She found that there were *two* brothers, Eric and Abel. They quarrelled. 'Eric must be the bad man,' thought she, for the principle of association constantly carried her back to the first martyr, and Abel was good. A reconciliation was proposed and the brothers agreed to meet. What was the result? *Abel killed his brother!* Would she ever forget it? She found that Rome is sometimes called 'the City of the seven Hills.' To remember that, she would call the hills by the names of the days of the week, the number being the same, and to remember that there were seven kings in Rome, she would imagine one to be standing on each of the hills, and to remember that there were seven Saxon kingdoms in England, or seven of

the United Provinces, she might think there were just enough, so that each king might have a kingdom and a province.

We may every where trace analogies and resemblances. Everything is in some respect *like* something that has been. General Washington was born in the year 1732, so was James Necker. George Washington was connected with a revolution, so was James Necker. This single point of resemblance is sufficient to associate the two, so that whenever we should recollect that Washington was born in a particular year, it would remind us of the birth of Necker. Richard Henry Lee, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in the same year, also Judge White, the first settler in Western New York. We might connect these together by an association that would be more readily remembered but not as beneficial to the mind as tracing these analogies. Suppose we should take such parts of the names as would form words and arrange them in a sentence thus: *Wash, Lee's, Neck, White*, would connect the several names so that we should find it impossible to forget them.

Again, if it was the object to remember that Tecumseh, the celebrated Indian Chief, was born in the year 1769, we could more easily do it by connecting him with Napoleon Bonaparte, as they were both born in the same year. The particular year might be forgotten, but not the circumstance that both were born in the *same year*, and supposing that we had forgotten the particular year in which they were born, we might remember that Napoleon commanded at the siege of Toulon in 1793, and that he was 24 years of age at that time, consequently we should have the means of ascertaining the year when Tecumseh was born. This would not be the case, if we had not associated the two together. In the

18 Patna, Hindostan, ... 320,000 Tell Pat.

PHILOSOPHY OF MNEMONICS.

same manner we should find no difficulty in remembering, that the Duke of Wellington was born in the same year with Napoleon, as they were competitors upon at least *one* battlefield. So, if I should see stated the fact that Ney, Soul, or Tallien, were born in 1769, I should immediately connect them with Bonaparte, as they were Frenchmen. If I should see it stated that in the same year with the above, *five* distinguished individuals were born, whose names commenced with the same letter, it is obvious that after hearing their names I should be possessed of a principle which would enable me at any time to recall them—Clinton (Dewitt,) Canning, Chichester, (Marquis of Donegal,) Cuvier, and Chateaubriand. Several others, born in the same year, might be mentioned, but it is not necessary.

The general principle of classification is to connect *those things you wish to remember* with those which are *perfectly familiar* of an *analogous nature*. This cultivates not only *memory* but *comparison*, the next most important faculty we possess. Without comparison there can be no reasoning, and if we omit some of the particulars which should be compared, our conclusions will be likely to be erroneous.

But the remembrance of *dates* and *numbers* is by far the most difficult matter to be accomplished. Here there is no *associating principle* which connects the several parts together. "They are grains of sand which will not cohere in the order we place them." If the number of Burgoyne's army, at the time of his surrender, 5752, should be given us to remember, we could undoubtedly do it by taking time and pains enough. But the number 5572 or 5527 or 5257 or 5275, or any other transposition which we might make, would be just as easily remembered as the correct number, and I had almost said just as *likely* to be remembered. Suppose

I should ask you to remember the following letters, *A a e u o m s h s t t s s*, in the order in which they are placed. After spending half an hour, you might be able to repeat them, but would be very likely to forget them in another half hour. The reason why it would be difficult to remember them is obvious; there is no principle of association connecting them together; they are like figures in this respect. If all the object was to remember the individual letters, you would probably classify them by putting the two *a's*, the 2 *t's*, and the 4 *s's* together, and learn them in much less time. Suppose I should ask you to remember the following letters in their order, *Massachusetts*, you would undoubtedly glance it over *once* and tell me you could repeat all the letters in their order and remember them as long as you lived. But why the difference? Are the letters any easier to remember than the others? Certainly not, for they are the *same identical letters*! But where is the difference then? Simply in their arrangement.

Formerly letters were used to represent numbers, and they are thus used to some extent at present. It is obvious that it is a matter of no consequence what the *sign* of a number may be, provided it is equally convenient with any other. There is no objection made to the using of letters to represent numbers by any author that I have ever read. I may use DCXIII for 613, but if I wished to remember that Clotaire was king of France in 613, and should say, "he *sat* upon the throne of France without a rival," it would be "extremely arbitrary and fictitious," to use the word *sat* to represent the date, though I might wish to employ it to express the fact. It is not *arbitrary* or *fictitious* to use letters to represent numbers, because that is done by *all learned men*. But to arrange these letters so that the date

19 Indus, 1,600 As *spry* as an Indian.

may be easily remembered is *extremely artificial*, and consequently *extremely objectionable*! But, seriously, I will venture to affirm that *no philosophical* objection can be raised to the principle of substituting letters as the *signs* of numbers: that no objection can be sustained against arranging those letters into words, incorporating them into sentences describing facts, and using them to express *numbers*. It is a fact that "Roderic, the Gothic king, after the battle of Xeres, attempted to *pass* the Gaudelquiver and was drowned." Now, what possible objection can there be in having some word of that sentence, which will express the date, printed in such a manner as to indicate the fact that it represents the date. The word *pass*, according to our key, represents 712, the date. Is the fact stated any more liable to be forgotten from that circumstance? Certainly not. What then is the objection? It is *arbitrary* and *fictitious*. Is there any *natural association* between *pass* and 712? inquires the objector. Certainly not; but it is because there is no such thing as *natural association*. Is there any natural association between the death of Roderic and 712? Of course not, admits the objector. One question further—which do *you* find the easiest to remember, the *facts* stated or the *date*? Most persons readily admit the date to be most difficult. Upon the principle here adopted, the labor of remembering the date is obviated; we know *that* as soon as we learn the fact. But, continues the objector, you are compelled to *translate* the *letters* into *figures*. Not at all. Are *figures* the *natural representatives* of *numbers*. By no means. It is just as philosophical to use *letters* or any other *signs* as those we do use.

"Dr. Harvey discovers the circulation of the blood in *man*." The word expressing the date of the discovery is *man* representing 1619. It

is well enough to know that the discovery of the circulation of the blood through the human system was discovered, but so unnatural that *man* should represent it! It is well enough to know that "the Portuguese wished slaves to prepare their *food*," and so commenced the African slave-trade. But it would be extremely arbitrary to represent the date 1482 by *food*, or any other word in the sentence. We might suppose they would *laugh* when the English by Sir John Hawkins engaged in the trade, but you had better be ignorant of the date than have 1563 represented by *laugh*. It is well enough to know that they first *sell* slaves in Virginia in 1620, but the word *sell* must not represent it.

The whole question turns upon one point, and no cavilling or objection can get by it. It is this. Is it *easier* to remember *words* than *figures*? Can we remember words of 6, 8 or 10 letters *easier* than combinations of 6, 8 or 10 *figures*. But, objects one, we have a faculty for remembering numbers and consequently we ought to cultivate it, as all our faculties were given us to be cultivated. But it does not follow that because we can remember that Roderic was drowned in the year 712, that it is rational to spend as much time in learning that single date as is necessary to learn twenty. It would be just as reasonable (because we have the power, and because exercise strengthens our powers) to take a maul and belabor a giant oak while the same effort rationally directed would convert the whole tree into fire wood, as to attempt to remember numbers because we can. The objector must first prove that we are so constituted that it was intended we should remember numbers arbitrarily and without any association before we are called upon to retreat from our position. When that is done we will surrender. Our object in study should be the culti-

20 Moaco, Japan, 310,000 Tar Me?

vation of the intellect, the expanding of the mind, and if this can be accomplished most, successfully by spending ten times as long as necessary in remembering the fact and then forgetting it in as short a time afterwards, *do it by all means!* If you can prepare more fire-wood by mauling the oak, or gain more strength than otherwise, lay on the blows thick and heavy.

But, continues the objector, it is only the most important dates that we desire to remember. If we attempt to remember too much we become confused. This is not so, and it ought not to be so. In the first place, it is false that we only desire to remember the most important facts. I never found the individual whose desires were thus limited. And it is false, that the more we try to remember the more we become confused. I grant, in the first place, that it is desirable to remember the most important things first and the details afterward, and that what we learn should continually be the most important. The more we learn upon any subject the clearer become our conceptions, the less the labor of acquisition and the greater the capacity for retaining more. For every fact we treasure up in the store-house of memory we make room for two more. This is the law; and in face of it, who dare say we can remember too much if we constantly remember what is most important? The truth is, those who urge this objection cannot find any more plausible excuse for their ignorance.

Ignorance, dark and all-pervading shrouds our most intelligent communities. There is no disguising the fact as well as no denying it. We are all conscious that it is so, and those who are the best informed are those most sensible of how little they know in comparison with what they ought. There is, with regard to numbers, some excuse for igno-

rance. Besides the difficulty of remembering there is another difficulty, that of ascertaining what is true and what is false. I do not mean what is absolutely true, but what is so considered by intelligent men. Let me take the census of Philadelphia for 1840 as an illustration. I find in the United States Almanac, published in Philadelphia, for 1844, the census of the city put down at 205,580. I look into Haskell's Gazetteer of the United States and find it 220,423. I look into the American Almanac (usually correct) and find it 228,691. Another authority gives it 258,832. How is an ordinary reader to ascertain the truth in such a matter? I confess myself unable to determine.

Blake, in his Biographical Dictionary, speaking of Francis Hopkinson, says, "In this station (Judge of the Admiralty) he continued till 1796, when he was appointed Judge of the District Court. He died 1791, aged 53." From this statement, how is a person to ascertain what is true? In speaking of Thomas Pownall, he says, "He died at Bath, much respected, 1795, aged 73." In his table of American Biography, he states his death as happening "February 25, 1805, aged 83." He states that Sir Jeffrey Amherst "was born, 1727," and "died August 3, 1797, aged eighty years." The word *eighty* was printed. Speaking of Hugh Mercer he says, "He was with Braddock in the campaign of 1785." He says of William Livingston, he "was born about the year 1741," and "died July 25, 1790, aged 67!"

Hale, in his History of the United States, Introduction, § 22, says, "The religious wars which afflicted France in the sixteenth century, induced that illustrious statesman, Jasper Coligni, the head of the Protestant sect in France, to project, in 1502, a settlement in America." Coligni was born in 1516, and killed August 24, 1572, at the massacre of St. Bar-

21 Mackenzie, . . . 1,500 Make the ark spy.

1721. Matthew Prior, 57. *Passo up.*
Samuel Adams, 82. *Adashe.*

Huet, 91. *Heart na.*
John Witherspoon, 73. *Wend pea.*

RULES OF MNEMONICS.

tholomew. In the French War, § 52, 53, he says "For the next campaign (1758) the ministry determined upon three expeditions, one of twelve thousand men (Holmes & Frost say, 14,000) against Louisburg; one of sixteen thousand (Holmes says, 15,391) against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and one of eight thousand (Holmes says, 8,800) against Fort Du Quesne." A little below, he says, "The expedition against Ticonderoga was commenced by General Abercrombie. The army consisted of *seven* thousand regulars

and *ten* thousand provincials," which of course make *sixteen* thousand. The true number of regulars was 6,367, the provincials, 9,024, making 15,391. Speaking of Wolfe, he says, "Whenever an opportunity occurred, General Wolfe, who was *then young*, displayed all that fire, impetuosity and discretion which *afterwards* immortalized his name." Wolfe lived after this *thirteen months* and *twenty days*. So much for a dozen lines of a "History of the United States," which received a premium of *four hundred dollars and a gold medal!*

On four pages of Parley's Common School History, commencing with the 321st page, may be found the following errors, which I discovered in glancing hastily over them.

Solon, Law-giver of Athens,	given 643, correct, 594
Venice founded,	" 421, " 452
Battle of Bannockburn,	" 1313, " 1314
Portuguese discover the Cape of Good Hope,	" 1481, " 1486
Gustavus Vasa expelled the Danes,	" 1525, " 1523
Republic of Holland founded,	" 1581, " 1579
Otho, king of Greece,	" 1829, " 1832

"Capture of Louisburg by *Wolfe!* 1758," will be found in another place.

The foregoing examples are given as specimens, to show the manner in which children are taught.

In conclusion permit us to say, as certainly as a person may choose between virtue and vice, between in-

telligence and ignorance, so certainly may a person choose between a good memory and a poor one. "The fool hath a price put into his hands but no heart to improve it."

22 Glasgow, Scotland, 259,000 Glass heard.

22 Churchhill, 1,470 The church aorv.

ANALYTICAL BASIS.

EXPLANATION.

THE ANALYTICAL BASIS is founded upon the *classification of principles*, and explains how we may make use of those principles in the acquisition of others, in obedience to the laws of association.

There are few persons, however well informed they may be upon a subject, who are prepared to speak well and clearly, without premeditation, and an arrangement of their ideas. Nor is this to be expected while the present methods of acquiring knowledge are practised. We are taught to acquire ideas *at one time*, and arrange them *at another*, and the consequence is, that they are *never* arranged. What we postpone, to do at some *convenient season*, is *never* done. The error lies in not arranging and classifying facts as we proceed; then we should be prepared to *use* our knowledge whenever occasion occurred.

But the inability to use our previous acquisitions is not the only, or the greatest evil which we suffer as a consequence of this course. The difficulties of acquiring knowledge are increased *fourfold*. We are precluded, to a great extent, the use of *association*, the *only principle* that enables us to *remember*. Consequently, we are compelled to resort to the *drilling process* — the *wearing* the idea into the mind by *repetition*, till we can repeat it *mechanically*, and not unfrequently without being any *wiser*. I appeal to every man's common sense to say if it is not so.

A vivid impression, conveying a full apprehension of the idea, may be made in obedience to the laws of association instantaneously, which an hour's drilling would fail to accomplish. A person properly educated, would be able to speak upon any subject which he had investigated, at any time, or upon any occasion, without a moment's premeditation. Those who will investigate this subject, I doubt not will come to the same conclusion; others may deem it visionary.

All subjects may be naturally divided into a certain *number* of principles, or particulars. These subjects are to be classified with reference to the *number* and *order* of the principles or particulars. Thus the *Decalogue*, and the *Plagues of Egypt* would be classed together as containing the same *number of particulars*. These particulars become *points of remembrance* for others of, or belonging to, the same *numerical* class. Thus, if we desired to remember that William the Conqueror had *ten* children, we might associate them with the *ten* Plagues of Egypt in the *order* of their birth. This principle is equally applicable to all subjects, as will be seen from the variety of examples given in the Basis; and though it may be "*a complete system of classification*," it does not follow that the *classification must necessarily be complete*. It is only intended as an illustration of the principle.

For further illustration, see the application to the Constitution of the United States, and other examples.

23 Lisbon, Portugal, 250,000 Lizzy hurt.

23 Platte, 1,450 A full platt.

1723. Sir G. Kneller, 77. *Knees rue*.
Lord Erskine, Nov. 17.

D. of Marlborough, 73. *Maid pea*.
Riego executed, Nov. 27.

METHOD

OF

LEARNING THE SYMBOLS.

CHRONIC SYMBOLS.

Corresponding to the Years of any Century.

Years.	Symbols.	Indices.	Years.	Symbols.	Indices.
Centuries.			Centuries.		
1	Banner	0	51	Lantern	6
2	Evening	1	52	Umbrella	1
3	Table	2	53	Lion	2
4	Fox-trace	3	54	Lamp	3
5	Vessel	4	55	Leaf	4
6	Saw	5	56	Urn	5
7	Chair	6	57	Oar	6
8	Canoe	7	58	Gloves	7
9	Net	8	59	Crane	8
10	Arrow	9	60	Tobacco	9
11	Barrel	0	61	Month	0
12	Beard	1	62	Spectacles	1
13	Gig	2	63	Mirror	2
14	Bottle	3	64	Glove	3
15	Goat	4	65	Musket	4
16	Wheel	5	66	Mask	5
17	Apple	6	67	Spoon	6
18	Guitar	7	68	Moor	7
19	Anaconda	8	69	Sofa	8
20	Basin	9	70	Pyramid	9
21	Handkerchief	0	71	Parrot	0
22	Camel	1	72	Pencil	1
23	Diadem	2	73	Peaches	2
24	Doyle	3	74	Pony	3
25	Elephant	4	75	Pumpkin	4
26	Embossed	5	76	Castle	5
27	Beetle	6	77	Desk	6
28	Broom	7	78	Lark	7
29	Turkey	8	79	Horn	8
30	Jug	9	80	Boat	9
31	Eagle	0	81	Cage	0
32	Jethro	1	82	Crickets	1
33	Palace	2	83	Sheep	2
34	Tongues	3	84	Corn	3
35	Tumbler	4	85	Cup	4
36	Image	5	86	Bruce	5
37	Trumpet	6	87	Cradle	6
38	Harp	7	88	Calico	7
39	Squirrel	8	89	Shawl	8
40	Oyster	9	90	Teacup	9
41	Seafarer	0	91	Ring	0
42	Fence	1	92	Telescope	1
43	Scissors	2	93	Wildcat	2
44	Quail	3	94	Leaf	3
45	Skull	4	95	Owl	4
46	Ostrich	5	96	Trap	5
47	Frog	6	97	Wing	6
48	Boat	7	98	Gloves	7
49	Coffee	8	99	Ham	8
50	Awl	9	100	Potato	9

considered as having *four sides*, bounded by the *four corners*, and considered in the following order: *North, East, South, and West*. We set up our landmarks by *numbering* the northwest corner *one*; the northeast corner *twenty-five*; the southeast *fifty*, and the southwest *seventy-five*. It will be seen that this division assigns *twenty-five* to each side. A division of sides is then made, taking every *fifth*, and altogether forming *twenty* localities. This matter will be more fully understood by reference to the following figure.

4

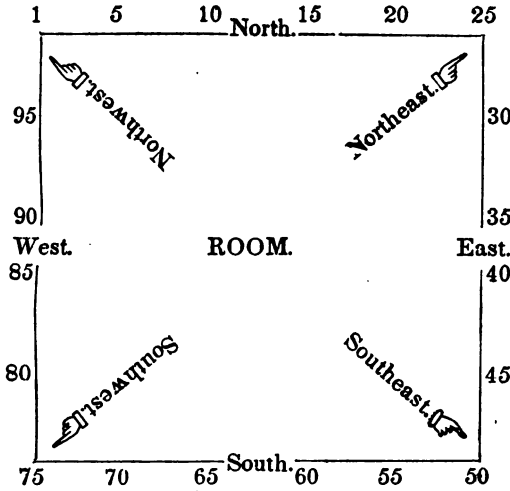
THE symbols correspond to the years of any given century, consequently they are *one hundred* in number. The reason why familiar objects are taken to represent numbers is twofold. Familiar objects are *more readily remembered* and *more easily associated* with other objects.

It is known and admitted that we remember *every thing* by calling to our aid the principle of *association*. Contemplate a *single circumstance*, or recall a *single idea* unconnected with any other, and then you may call in question the truth of this statement, but not till then.

Locality is a principle of association. We remember things by seeing *where* they were, by seeing their *relation* to other things. In learning the symbols we made use of familiar localities. A room is taken as the basis of association. The room is

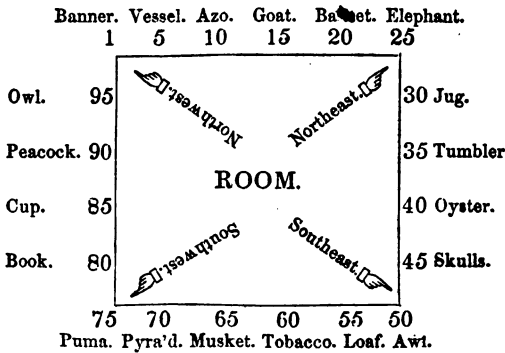
24 Negro, 1,430 The Negro asking.

METHOD OF LEARNING THE SYMBOLS.



This plan must be made perfectly familiar, by having the numbers associated with the localities of *your room*; so that, upon the locality being pointed out, you are reminded of the number; you may then commence with the *corners*, and place the objects constituting the symbols in those localities. Thus, in the northwest corner, place the **banner**, for 1; in the northeast the **elephant**, for 25; in the southeast the **awl**, for 50; and the **puma** in the southwest for 75. After these four symbols are perfectly familiar, you may take up the north side, locating every fifth symbol, and proceeding in the same manner till the twenty are so familiar you can repeat them backward as well as forward. It is very essential that these twenty be *perfectly learned*.

The following will illustrate the manner:



When the twenty located symbols are familiar, you may take the one immediately following, and associate the two together. Thus, the symbol for *one* is **banner**, to which tie up the **hyena**, the symbol for *two*. On the deck of the **vessel**, *five*, you lay the **saw**, *six*. **Azo**, *ten*, places her right hand upon a **barrel**, for *eleven*; the **goat** is tied up to the **wheel**, in the **basket** you place the **handkerchief**, and beside the **elephant** stands the **emmet**. You will proceed in this manner till you have associated twenty symbols with the twenty you first learned, and then you are familiar with *forty* of the *hundred*. It is necessary to keep up the distinction between the first twenty learned and the last.

After the forty are familiar, you may associate all the symbols of each locality together. Thus, to the **banner** you have tied up the **hyena**, and to confine him still more, place the **table** so that it may be an obstacle to his getting away; and bear in mind that the **table** stood under the shade of a **tree**, the **fox-tree**, to which the **vessel** was moored. In the same manner proceed with each locality. As an illustration of the value of local association, I may say, that a majority of persons would

This plan must be made perfectly familiar, by having the numbers associated with the localities of *your room*; so that, upon the locality being pointed out, you are reminded of the number; you may then commence with the *corners*, and place the objects constituting the symbols in those localities. Thus, in the northwest corner, place the **banner**, for 1; in the northeast the **elephant**, for 25; in the southeast the **awl**, for 50; and the **puma** in the southwest for 75. After these four

When the twenty located symbols are familiar, you may take the one immediately following, and associate the two together. Thus, the symbol for *one* is **banner**, to which tie up the **hyena**, the symbol for *two*. On the deck of the **vessel**, *five*, you lay the **saw**, *six*. **Azo**, *ten*, places her right hand upon a **barrel**, for *eleven*; the **goat** is tied up

SYSTEM OF CHRONICS.

spend over *three hours*, to sit down and study the list, and yet we can teach them to classes more perfectly, by adopting this principle, in *forty-five minutes*! It has repeatedly been done.

SYSTEM OF CHRONICS.

RULE. To calculate the day of the week.

1. To the day of the month, add the index of the month, and the index of the year; reject the *sevens*, and take the remainder, which is the day of the week.

NOTES.

1. Every fourth year is Leap Year, excepting the last in the century, of which every fourth century is Leap Year. Every fourth year is Leap Year in Old Style.

2. To calculate a date in January or February of Leap Year, deduct one from the remainder.

3. To calculate a date in any other century, the index of the century must be added.

4. Each successive century in Old Style commenced one day earlier in the week, as will be seen by the following table:

CENTURIES.

Old Style.			Ind's.	New Style.			
Common Year with	201	901	0	1801		2201	2601
	301	1001	1				
	401	1101	6		1901	2301	2701
	501	1201	4		2001	2401	2801
Ch.	601	1301	3				
Era	701	1401	2	1701	2101	2501	2901
101	801	1501	1				

1601 { Old Style 0.
New Style 4.

5. Old and New Style differ now twelve days. The style was changed October 5th, 1582, by Pope Gregory XIII.

INDICES OF THE MONTHS.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. June. | Associations. | Jane's Banner. |
| 2. September, December, | | See and Deck. |
| 3. April, July, | | Foolish Julia. |
| 4. January, October, | | New and Old. |
| 5. May, | | Fifth Month. |
| 6. August, | | Saw a gust. |
| 0. Feb'y, March, Nov'r, | | Mars No Fever. |

Of all the dates since Julius Cæsar bled,
Which one could mention in a thousand years,
Not one but could be solved as quick as said,
By those who listen with mnemonic ears.

CHRONICS is a system of Quotidian Chronology, which enables the person who understands it to answer the day of the week for any date that may be stated. Its importance, in enabling us to settle satisfactorily certain disputed points in Chronology, can scarcely be overrated. To instance one, about which there has been much disagreement, we need only refer to the question, 'Whether the Vulgar be the true Christian Era, or not?' It has been maintained by some, that the Christian Era is in error *three years*; others contend that the error is one of *four years*; while others as confidently assert it to be *six*. Chronics settles the question with mathematical certainty in favor of the error of *six years*, and demonstrates the impossibility of either of the other suppositions being correct.

Its importance in the remembrance of dates can scarcely be overrated, as its testimony is of that nature which justifies a person in being positive of the accuracy of his statement. To the lawyer it gives the ability to detect, instantly, discrepancies in testimony, which otherwise would have escaped his closest scrutiny. It supersedes the necessity of an Almanac as far as the day of the week or the month is concerned; and when it is seen that, through the medium of Mnemonics, it can be taught for a longer period than the earth has existed, in the space of an *hour's time*, so that the question which the mathematician could not solve in a *month*, the school-

SYSTEM OF CHRONICS.

boy may answer in a *minute*, — inducements will not be wanting to the lover of science to investigate its principles.

☞ Bear in mind, those only who are acquainted with R. & W. C. PIKE'S SYSTEM OF MNEMONICS, can expect to learn CHRONICS thus quickly, as it has never yet been taught through any other medium.

After having become familiar with the principles of Mnemonics, suppose you procure an Almanac for some one of the following years :

1806, 1817, 1823, 1828, 1834, 1845, or 1851.

Next write down on a slip of paper the days of the week in their order, commencing with *Sunday*, which you may number 1, and the rest in their order, as they are written. Then against *Sunday* write the name of the month which commences on that day, and so continue to do till you have them all written down, and see if you have not formed the following table :

1. <i>Sunday</i> ,	June.
2. <i>Monday</i> ,	{ September, December.
3. <i>Tuesday</i> ,	{ April, July.
4. <i>Wednesday</i> ,	{ January, October.
5. <i>Thursday</i> ,	May.
6. <i>Friday</i> ,	August.
7. <i>Saturday</i> ,	{ February, March, November.

The numbers at the left hand may be called *Indices*, because they indicate the day of the week on which the several months commence in the years before mentioned. To ascertain the day of the week for any date in those years, you will refer to the day of the week on which the month commenced.

The Indices of the months may be learned upon the principle of adding some and subtracting others by the following doggerel ; those months having the sign — to be subtracted, and the others are to be added :

March	November	February	}	0.
Let Mars . . . the Knave . . . o'er Fever .		reign,		
August —	June	}	1.	
One from Augustus . . . give to Jane . . .				
May —	September	December	}	2.
Mary . . . has lost both Sam . . . and Dave .				
October — January —	April	July	}	3.
Old . . . John . . . three Apes . . . for Julia . . . save .				

The day of the month is to be taken as the starting point in ascertaining the day of the week. Take an example in any of the following years :

1801, 1807, 1812,* 1818, 1829, 1835, 1840,* or 1846,
and by adding the *index* of the month to the day of the month, and dropping the sevens, the remainder will be the day of the week for the date, taken

July 4, in any of those years.

Day of July 4 } = 7 or Saturday.

Index of July 3 } = 7 or Saturday.

December 25, in any of those years.

Day of the month, 25 } = 27 = 6 or Friday.

Index of December, 2 } = 27 = 6 or Friday.

Symbol corresponding to the year taken. For an illustration of this refer to the table headed CHRONIC SYMBOLS, and you will find the letter or letters representing the index of any particular year printed in *italic*. These Symbols are used as the representatives of the years of any century to which they are applied.

The years of a century are divided into Common and Leap Years. The Common Years consist of 365 days, or 52 weeks and 1 day. If there were but 52 weeks in a year, each subsequent year would commence on the same day of the week ; but the one day causes each successive year to commence one day later until Leap Year comes in to disturb this order. It is equally obvious, that if it was not for Leap Year, every

* January and February excepted.

SYSTEM OF CHRONICS.

seventh year would commence on the same day of the week again, and thus run on in an endless cycle. But after having proceeded regularly for *three years*, Leap Year comes in with 366 days, or 52 weeks and 2 days, and thus produces a variation of two days. From *Leap Year*, and the *first Year after Leap Year*, till the year commences on the same day of the week again, is *six years*; from the *first year before Leap Year* it is *five years*; and from the *second year after or before Leap Year*, it is a period equal to both the others; viz., *eleven years*.

Years.		Period.
1	First after Leap Year,	6
7	First before Leap Year,	5
12	Leap Year,	6
18	Second from Leap Year,	11
29	First after Leap Year,	6
35	First before Leap Year,	5
40	Leap Year,	6
46	Second from Leap Year,	11
57	First after Leap Year,	6
63	First before Leap Year,	5
68	Leap Year,	6
74 &c.	Second from Leap Year,	11

The annexed list of years, of which the index is a cypher, will illustrate the principle.

EXAMPLES.

1. *The Battle of New Orleans was fought January 8, 1815. What day of the week?*

Day of the month,	8	} = 15 = 1. <i>Sunday</i> .
Index of January,	4	
Symbol for 15, Goat,		
<i>t</i> representing the index,	3	

2. *Battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815. What day of the week?*

Day of the month,	18	} = 22 = 1. <i>Sunday</i> .
Index of June,	1	
Symbol for 15, Goat,		
Index of 1815,	3	

3. *Napoleon Bonaparte died May 5, 1821. What day of the week?*

Day of the month,	5	} = 14 = 0. <i>Saturday</i> .
Index of May,	5	
Symbol for 21, Handkerchief,	4	

4. *John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died July 4, 1826. What day of the week?*

Day of the month,	4	} = 10 = 3. <i>Tuesday</i> .
Index of July,	3	
Symbol for 26, Emmet,	3	

5. *The Steamboat Lexington burnt in Long Island Sound, January 13, 1840. What day of the week?*

Day of the month,	13	} = 17 - 1 = 2. <i>Monday</i> .
Index of January,*	4	
Symbol for 40, Oyster,	0	

* See 'System of Chronics,' Note 2.

The entire rule for the calculation of the day of the week may be stated as follows: —

To the DAY OF THE MONTH add the INDEX OF THE MONTH, and the INDEX OF THE YEAR; reject the SEVENS, and take the remainder.

Note. In the Symbols, where a letter is used representing 7, a cypher is placed, upon the principle of rejecting the *sevens*. For various particulars see the table headed SYSTEM OF CHRONICS.

The process for ascertaining the day of the week in any other century than the present, is the same, with the addition of the centennial index, which may be found in the table of 'System of Chronics.' To understand how that table was formed, it will be necessary to give an explanation of Old and New Style.

The Roman Calendar was reformed by Julius Cæsar, forty-five years before the Christian Era. It is not necessary to explain the causes which led to this reform. It is enough for the present purpose to know, that it was made, and in what it consisted. Julius Cæsar as-

SYSTEM OF CHRONICS

6. *Queen Victoria was married February 10, 1840. What day of the week?*

Day of the month,	10	} = 10 - 1 = 2. <i>Monday.</i>
Index of February,*	0	
Index of 1840, represented by <i>Oyster</i> ,	0	

7. *W. H. Harrison died April 4, 1841. What day of the week?*

Day of the month,	4	} = 8 = 1. <i>Sunday.</i>
Index of April,	3	
1841, Symbol, <i>Scarf</i> , rf represents	1	

8. *Andrew Jackson died June 8, 1845. What day of the week?*

Day of the month,	8	} = 15 = 1. <i>Sunday.</i>
Index of June,	1	
Symbol for 45, <i>Skulls</i> , index,	6	

21st of March. In the year 1582, the Vernal Equinox occurred on the 11th of March, thus anticipating the time *ten days*. The error was corrected by Pope Gregory XIII., in the same year, by calling October 6th the 16th, and continuing the rest of the days in order. So it must be obvious, that the month of October in that year contained but 21 days.

The error of Julius Cæsar consisted in supposing the year 11 minutes (omitting the fractions) longer than it is, and this variation in a hundred years amounts to 18 hours and some minutes; consequently in 400 years it amounts to 3 days.

$$\text{Thus, } 18 \times 4 = 72 \div 24 = 3 \text{ days.}$$

The rule of Julius Cæsar was to call every *fourth year* Leap Year, which resulted in an error of *three days* in every *four hundred years*; consequently every *fourth year* may be Leap Year *minus three* in every *four hundred years*. The rule adopted was that the *last year* in *three successive centuries* should be common years, and the Leap Year retained only on the *fourth*. In order that the rule for ascertaining on what centuries the Leap Year was retained might correspond with the rule for finding Leap Year, it was decreed that these last years in the centuries which could be divided by 400, without a remainder, should be considered Leap Year; and those which could not, were to be classed as common years.

Thus, the last year in the 16th century, 1600, was to be considered a Leap Year, because, divided by 400, there would be no remainder; but 1700, 1800, and the last year in the present century, 1900, are to be considered common years.

A century, Old Style, contains 36.525 days.

$$\text{Thus, } 100 \times \frac{365 \frac{1}{4}}{4} = 36.525, \text{ or } 5.217 \text{ weeks \& 6 days.}$$

It is obvious, that if there was another day in a century, there would be an even number of weeks; consequently, each successive century would commence on the same day of the week; but there being six days over, each successive century is thrown forward *six days*, which causes each successive century to commence *one day* in the week *earlier* than the preceding. Each common year consists of a number of weeks, and *one day* over, which causes the next year to commence *one day later*. The century wants *one day* to be composed of entire weeks, so the next century commences *one day earlier*.

Every *fourth century*, in New Style, contains just the same number of days that a century in Old Style does; consequently the variation between that and the preceding century is only *one day*. The other centuries in New Style contain *one day*

* See 'System of Chronics,' Note 2.

SYSTEM OF CHRONICS.

less than a century of Old Style. The variation in Old Style between successive centuries was one, in New Style it is one more, making it two. In the table headed 'System of Chronics,' the centuries are named from the year which commences them. Thus, the present century is named 1801, because 1801 was the first year in the present century. The number in the column headed 'Indices' against 1801 is the index of the present century, not that particular year, and so of the rest.

In the same table, Note 2, is a matter which needs some explanation. Leap Year contains 366 days. The additional day is February 29th; consequently the months of January and February are not affected by it. There should be two indices given for every Leap Year; but inasmuch as this would be attended with inconvenience, the index of the ten months, taken as a year, is given, and the year consisting of January and February has its index found by deducting one.

Thus,	1841	has an index of	1
	1842	"	2
	1843	"	3
	1844	{ January and February, The remaining months,	4 5

In calculating a date in those months, I use the index for the rest of the year, and deduct one.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

1. *The Crucifixion, March 26, A. D. 28.**

Day of the month,	26	} = 34 = 6. Friday.
Index of the month,	0	
Index of the year, 28,	6	
Index of the century,	2	

2. *Massacre of the Christians by Dioclesian, December 25, 303.*

Day of the month,	25	} = 35 = 0. Saturday.
Index of December,	2	
Index of the year, 3,	2	
Index of the century, 300,	6	

3. *Flight of Mahomet from Mecca, July 16, 622.*

Day of the month,	16	} = 27 = 6. Friday.
Index of July,	3	
Index of the year 22,	5	
Index of the century,	3	

4. *Discovery of land by Columbus, October 12, 1492.*

Day of the month,	12	} = 20 = 6. Friday.
Index of October,	4	
Index of the year 92,	2	
Index of the century,	2	

5. *Massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572.*

Day of the month,	24	} = 36 = 1. Sunday.
Index of August,	6	
Index of the year 72,	5	
Index of the century,	1	

* Allowing for the error of six years before mentioned.

Upon the principle that no good could come out of Nazareth, the Reformed Calendar was not adopted in Great Britain and her Colonies, till 1752. Consequently, the error had amounted to 11 days.

Russia is the only country of Europe which still adheres to the Old Style. Her dates are 12 days behind ours. From the circumstance, that sometimes the same dates are given in Old Style, and sometimes in New, two indices are given to 1601. The index of 1601, if the style had not been changed, would have been 0, or 7. The change or error was 10 days; dropping the 7 we have 3 left, which deducted from 7 leaves 4 as the index of 1601 for New Style.

CHAPTER II.

Knowledge is a collection of the fragments of Truth, and though it is not wisdom, yet it is the only source from whence wisdom can be drawn. The mind is so constituted, that the more knowledge we acquire, the easier becomes the process. Mnemonics takes advantage of this law of the mind, by making each prominent idea the centre around which others are collected, and with which they are associated. Yet it is a truth that all will learn, sooner or later, that whatever assistance we may receive from others, still we *must labor*, or be content to remain in *ignorance*; there is no alternative. "There is no excellence without great labor. It is the fiat of fate, from which no power of genius can absolve you."

RULES, EXPLANATIONS AND EXAMPLES.

THE rules are *twenty-six* in number, corresponding to the *letters* of the alphabet, which are used to refer to the rules. Special rules are introduced as they are needed, and where a *CAPITAL* letter is used it refers to a special rule under the principal one. The *KEY* and *RULES* must be *familiarly* learned.

RULE I. a. LETTERS.

Letters are substituted for *figures*; and *numbers* are represented by *words*.

EXAMPLES.

16 Amon murdered by a <i>mob</i> ,	641
17 Jeremiah prophesies to <i>men</i> ,	629
18 Alyattes II., King of Lydia, but a <i>man</i> ,	619
19 The <i>sad</i> destruction of Nineveh,	612
20 Josiah slain in battle, historians <i>say</i> ,	610
21 Nebuchadnezzar recovers his reason to <i>use</i> ,	562
22 Daniel in the lions' den — not a lion moved his <i>lip</i> ,	537
23 Smerdis or Artaxerxes <i>led</i> to usurp the throne of Persia,	522
24 The plague of Athens, destroyed not a <i>few</i> ,	429
25 Amyrtaeus, the <i>fat</i> King of Egypt,	413
26 Archelaus, the <i>fat</i> King of Macedon,	413
27 The Mausoleum erected, at which many <i>tug</i> ,	351
28 Ochus subdues Cyprus, with a <i>tug</i> ,	351
29 Many of the Jews taken captive in a <i>jug</i> ,	351
30 Plebeians admitted to the censorship, for which they <i>tug</i> ,	351
31 Decius dies for Rome, with <i>joy</i> ,	340
32 Battle of Arbela, Darius's last <i>jig</i> ,	333
33 Hannibal <i>has</i> a victory at Cannae,	216
34 The Romans take Syracuse, which the Carthaginians <i>had</i> ,	213
35 The battle of Zama, produces a crimson <i>dye</i> ,	202
36 Precision of the Equinoxes, the work of <i>God</i> ?	142
37 The Cimbric war, calls for the battle <i>axe</i> ,	102
38 The death of Julius Cæsar,	44
39 Temple of Janus, shut <i>by</i> universal peace,	10

RULES OF MNEMONICS.

RULE II. *b*. DIPHTHONGS.

The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*. Two vowels united in one syllable form a *diphthong*, representing *one figure*, upon the principle of *adding* the value of the separate letters together. *Triphthongs*, or the union of *three vowels*, follow the same rule.

B. C.

EXAMPLES.

A. D.

How *avoid* drowning the children, 1572 | The French massacre *avoid*, 1572

RULE III. *c*. COMBINATIONS.

Two or more consonants, united in one syllable, represent but *one figure*, upon the principle of *addition*. If the amount of the combination exceeds 9, take the *unit figure*.

B. C.

EXAMPLES.

A. D.

Ahab told he <i>should</i> die at Ramoth-	Roderick could not <i>pass</i> that river,	
Gilead. Did he believe it? 897	But was drowned in Gaudelquiver,	712
What does Chæronea <i>speak</i> ?	Carracalla and Geta were brethren, and	
Macedonian or Greek? 338	The latter was slain by his own brother's	
	<i>hand,</i>	211

RULE IV. *d*. ANOMALIES.

Ch, aw, ow, and y. *Ch*. commencing a word, represents 7; in all other cases, a, 0. *Aw* represents 6, the same as *au*; *ow* the same as *ou*, 9. *Y* always represents a 0.

RULE V. *e*. EXPRESSION.

A date or number is sometimes expressed on the first and sometimes on the last end of a word. In either case but *three* places of figures are represented, sometimes but *two*.

RULE VI. *f*. CYPHERS.

A letter of a mnemonic word printed in SMALL CAPITALS represents as many *cypfers* as it stands for *units*. It is usually the last letter.

RULE VII. *g*. NOMENCLATURES.

Nomenclatures are formed by retaining the initial letter or syllable, and then representing a variety of facts. It is applied to persons, places and things.

RULE VIII. *h*. EMBLEMS.

Emblems denoting the professional character of the individual are frequently introduced, also denoting objects. The following are the principal.

Sovereigns, *	Divines, †	Unmarried, ~	Fort, #
Statesmen, [S]	Military, +	Number of	Rail-road, =
Philosophers, ?	Navigators, —	Children, in	Canal, - -
Poets, !	Author " "	Figures, thus, 11	River, —
Painters, ||	Miscellaneous, ;	Imprisoned))	

1732. George Washington, 67. *Wria blue*.
Sir Richard Arkwright, 60. *Arid my*.

Richard Henry Lee, 62. *Lead ms*.
J. M. Necker, 73. *Naria pea*.

RULES OF MNEMONICS.

Where the person dies a violent death, the *emblem* is placed at the left hand of the name.

RULE IX. *i*. PERSONAL NOMENCLATURES.

In sovereigns, after the initial, a letter or letters expressing his class; then the year of his ascension, the number of years reigned, and lastly, his age at his death. In distinguished persons, after the initial, the date of birth; then the age, and if another syllable be added, the year of the decease.

RULE X. *j*. LOCAL NOMENCLATURES.

After the *initial* is given the *latitude*, then the *longitude*; and in *divisions*, *lakes*, *islands*, &c., the *area*; in *cities*, the last item is the *date of founding*; in *capes*, the *date of discovery*; in *straits*, *channels*, &c., the *width*.

EXAMPLES.

Mas *ma* toil, Martinique, Lat. 16, Long. 61 W. area, 375 sq. miles.
But *you* glue, Bremen (Free City) 53, " 9 E. " 67 " "
Cry *ez* found, Cracow, Lat. 50, " 20 " " 491 " "
Mox *bel* laid, Cape Mendocino, 40, " 125 W. discovered 1542.

RULE XI. *k*. DEGREES AND MINUTES.

Where it is necessary to express minutes or degrees, it is done by an additional letter to the syllable, giving it in round numbers. Thus, to represent 20 minutes, the 2 only would be given.

EXAMPLES.

Bode *ra* sing, Boston, Lat. 42° 20' Long. 71 W., settled 1630.
Cobi *pet* oldly, Connecticut. 41 30 " 72 30' sq. m. 4,750.

RULE XII. *l*. MISCELLANEOUS.

After the *initials* of *rivers*, *canals*, *rail-roads*, &c. the *length* is given, and then some other items are explained by a reference; when *mountains*, &c. occur, the *height* is given in feet.

EXAMPLES.

*Solo ox**, Susquehanna, 454 40,000, Mark B lawn Mount Blanc, 15,669
Joash you, James, 418 9000, *Mark Blown* is the monarch of mountains.
Male, Minho, 152
Tale, Tiber, 152 They crowned him long ago;
Tie up, Tagus, 557 On a throne of rock—in a wreath of clouds—
With a diadem of snow.—Byron.

RULE XIII. *m*. TOPICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

This consists in associating with the name of a person the most important events, taking each letter in the name as the initial of a topic. The same method is adopted to remember the divisions of a discourse. (For example, see page 65.)

* The area drained, in round numbers, 40,000 square miles.

83 Sion, 1,192 Sigh on for the bane.

1733. Philip Schnyler, 71. *Sit pa*.
Dr. Priestley, 71. *Pit pa*.

Francis Marion.
Hannah More, Sept. 7.

RULES OF MNEMONICS.

RULE XIV. *n.* SYMBOLS.

One hundred familiar objects, corresponding to the years of a century, are termed symbols, and are used to represent numbers. They are used in classifying facts and in the system of Chronics.

RULE XV. *o.* CLASSIFICATION.

All classification is based upon *analogy* or *resemblance*, *contrast*, *contiguity*, or *cause* and *effect*.

RULE XVI. *p.* GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

In associating facts we frequently depend upon our general knowledge to enable us to remember whether an event occurred before or since the Christian era; in *mnemonic words*, one thousand years are frequently understood, and in some others we frequently remember the century. Thus, to remember when the first English child was born in America, as *cradle* is a symbol for 87, I put the child into it. I depend upon my general knowledge to know that it was 1587. I reason thus: it could not have been 1487, because America was not then discovered; it could not have been 1687, because I remember that Philadelphia at that time contained more than 2000 inhabitants.

RULE XVII. *q.* Months.

The months of the year must all commence on some one of the seven days of the week. Let us take the year 1845 as an illustration. Let us look through the Calendar, and take those months that commence on the different days, and class them by themselves.

JUNE, we find, commences on <i>Sunday</i> , the <i>first</i> day; its index is 1	
SEPTEMBER and DECEMBER commence on <i>Monday</i> , <i>second</i> ,	2
APRIL and JULY " <i>Tuesday</i> , <i>third</i> ,	3
JANUARY and OCTOBER " <i>Wednesday</i> , <i>fourth</i> ,	4
MAY " <i>Thursday</i> , <i>fifth</i> ,	5
AUGUST " <i>Friday</i> , <i>sixth</i> ,	6
FEBRUARY, MARCH and NOVEMBER begin on <i>Saturday</i> , <i>seventh</i> ,	0*

By adding the *index*, or number placed against the month, to the *day of the month*, and dividing by 7, the number of days in a week, the *remainder* will give the day of the week for any date in the following years: 1801, 1807, 1512,† 1818, 1829, 1835, 1840,† 1846, 1857, &c. July 4th, 1840. Against July we find 3. The day of the month 4. The 3 and 4 make 7, divided by 7 the remainder is 0, against which is *Saturday*.

RULE XVIII. *r.* YEARS.

The first day of each year likewise commences on one of the seven days in the week; but as there are so many years, it would be difficult to remember them all; consequently the *index* is placed at the *end* of the symbol of the year corresponding, by means of letters. Thus, the battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815. The year is the *fifteenth* in the *present century*, so I take the *symbol* for *fifteen*, which is *goat*. The letter *t* represents

* Or 7. For an explanation of the reason, see Rule XXI.

† January and February excepted.

RULES OF MNEMONICS.

3; so I find the *index* of the year, 3. Thus, the *index* of the month of June is 1; day of the month, 18; *index* of the year, 3; making together, 22; which, divided by 7, leaves a *remainder* of 1. *Sunday*. The *last letter* of the symbol does not always represent the *index*. Remember the rule of *Diphthongs* and *Combinations*. The 100 symbols correspond to the years of a *century*.

RULE XIX. s. CENTURIES.

Going back to the *first century*, or the century of the Christian era, we find its *index* is 2, and that the variation between each successive century is *one*, decreasing as we advance. The *index* for the century of the Christian era is 2; 700 is 2; and 1400, 2. The *index* of 100 is 1; 800, 1; and 1500, 1. The *index* of 200, as a century, is 0; 900, 0; and 1600, O. S., 0. The style was changed in 1582, by calling the next day after October 5th, the 16th; being a variation of 10 days. Ten days are equal to a week and 3 days; the *index* of 1600 as a century, O. S., was 0, or what is equivalent, 7. Deduct the 3 days from 7 and it leaves 4, as the *index* of 1600, N. S. The variation, since the change in the style of the centuries, is two, thus: N. S. 1600 is 4; 1700 is 2; and 1800 is 0.

RULE XX. t. Bissextiles.

Every fourth year is termed *Bissextile* or *Leap Year*. To ascertain whether a year is *Bissextile* or not, divide the year by 4, and if there is no remainder the year is *Leap Year*. EXCEPTIONS—1700, 1800 and 1900, as individual years. In calculating a date in *January* or *February* of *Leap Year*, deduct 1 from the date before adding the items together.

RULE XXI. u. CHRONICS.

To calculate the day of the week or month. To the day of the month add the *index* of the month, year, and century; divide by 7, and take the remainder as the day of the week.

RULE XXII. v. ETYMONICS.

The root or primitive may be considered as a symbol, representing *two places* on the beginning of the word. The prefix represents one and the suffix one, and that in each case is the number first represented. There are a few exceptions, which will be noticed as they occur.

RULE XXIII. w. COMPOUNDS.

Symbols, *mnemonic words*, and *etymonics* are frequently joined together in expressing numbers, and sometimes one is used and sometimes another. *Mnemonic words* are printed in *italic*. Symbols, in *full face*; and *etymonic*, part in *italic* and part in *Roman*; thus, *imagery*.

RULE XXIV. z. ASSOCIATION OF FACTS.

As far as it is possible, connect several facts together. They will be more distinctly remembered, and it will require less labor to fix them in the mind. Also, seek for the causes and relations of things. Remember that you are no wiser for any *facts* you possess, only as they enable you to investigate principles, and lead to correct conclusions. Remember, the business of life is to *think* and *act* wisely.

RULE XXIV.—EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLE I.

Hernando¹ De Soto², the river³ surveyed
From where his red⁴ **Banner**⁵
was flying,
But he in a log⁶ in its bosom was laid,⁷
Where murmurs the dirge for the
dying.

1. HERNANDO, the county seat of De Soto County, Mississippi.
2. DE SOTO, is the northwestern county in Mississippi.
3. Mississippi.

f. RED expresses 7,002, the population of De Soto county, according to the rule to which the letter *f* refers.

4. **Banner** is the symbol for *one*, and being associated with De Soto county, indicates that it is the first or N. W. county in the State.

a. A log expresses 1541, the date of the discovery of the Mississippi. After discovering the river he continued west till he reached the Wacheta, which he descended to the Red river, and down that again to the Mississippi, where he died, and was laid in a hollow oak log and committed to the broad Mississippi.

e. Laid, expresses the date of his death, 1542.

EXAMPLE II.

So blue¹ was Sir Hovenden Walker²
that night
As he³ with rag⁴ **banner**⁵ ascending
The Gulf of St. Lawrence—though
sure⁶ he was right
Lost his **banner** and **Cane**⁷ ere
its ending.

b. The phrase, *so blue*, expresses 6,467, the number of men on board the fleet.

1. Walker commanded the fleet, and the weather becoming tempestuous, the English pilots recommended one course and the colonial another. Pursuing the course the English recommended, eight of his transports foundered and a thousand men were lost.

2. As he, expresses the date of the month—As standing for August, and

he expressing 22, the day of the month—August 22.

e. The word *rag* expresses the date, 1711.

3. **Banner** is used to indicate that WALKER county is the first or N. W. of Georgia.

a. *Sure*, gives the population of Walker county, Georgia.*

g. **Banner** represents the thousand men that he lost, and **Cane** the eight transports.

EXAMPLE III.

The CABAL Administration of Charles II., 1670.

The word *Cabal* is formed of the initials of the names of the members of the third administration of Charles II., and originated from this circumstance, whence it signifies a *junto*.

C—Clifford, } During this ad-
A—Arlington, } ministration public
B—Buckingham, } crime and unprin-
A—Ashley, } ciple policy were
L—Lauderdale, } at their height, nor
was any man's life or honor secure.
This administration would form a very good representation of the king's character.

Dr. Watts gives the following example, which however is not formed upon strict Mnemonic principles.

V—Violet,	} <i>Vibgyor.</i>
I—Indigo,	
B—Blue,	
G—Green,	
Y—Yellow,	
O—Orange,	
R—Red.	

This is an unmeaning word, and consequently such as we do not recommend, yet there is no doubt but a person would be assisted in remembering the order of the primary colors by it.

EXAMPLE IV.

William, the Conqueror, divided among his chief men, (629 in number, called the Battle Roll,) the possessions and distinctions of the followers of Harold.

* When the date of the census is not given, 1840 is intended.

36 Madrid, Spain, 172,000 A mad red ope.

36 Red River, 1,100 A bull red.

RULE XXV.—EXAMPLES.

The first stone church in England, was built by *men*, in 629.

Upon the breaking out of King Philip's war upon the *soil* (1675) of New England, the Indians were represented by a *jug*, and the Colonists by a *loaf*. Bearing in mind the fondness of the Indians for *rum*, we might readily associate them with the *jug*, the symbol for 30, which represents the number of thousands then embraced within the limits of New England. In the same manner, taking into consideration the privations and sufferings of the Colonists for want of *bread*, and other conveniences, it would not be difficult to connect them in the mind with the *loaf*, the symbol for 55, and thus remember that the number of Whites in New England was estimated at 55 thousand, at that time.

John Washington, the great grandfather of George Washington, stains the *soil* (1675) of Virginia, by the murder of six Indian chiefs, which led to an Indian war.

Three regicides land upon the *soil* (1675) of New England.

Marquette dies on the *soil* (1675) of Michigan.

RULE 25.—*y*.—THE ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.

In learning Scripture, and other lessons, remembering the outlines of discourses, &c., it is necessary to associate *ideas*, rather than words. The following example will illustrate the principle.

I was one time listening to a temperance address, and the lecturer laid down as his *third proposition*, that "man is composed of a threefold nature—an *intellectual*, a *moral*, and a *physical* one." This I wished to remember as the *third proposition*. My *third symbol* is Table, and I had Thomas Jefferson seated at it, to remember that he was the third President of the United States. I immediately, at his right hand, placed a pile of scientific and literary works, such as would gratify his intellect;

before him I laid the Bible to feast his moral nature; and at his left hand I imagined a basket of fruit to represent his physical nature. After having brought to view this imaginary picture, was there any danger that I should ever forget the third proposition of the lecturer; that man possessed a threefold nature; or that Thomas Jefferson was the third President of the United States. The reason why I have here introduced the name of Jefferson, is to illustrate how we make use of the knowledge we have previously acquired, to assist us in the remembrance of other facts.

I might have taken, with equal propriety, Ethelbald, the third sovereign of England, who married Judith his step-mother. I had, to remember these several facts, represented to myself a *bald* man sitting at a table, with his step-mother, holding a *cup* in his hand. The *idea* of a *bald* man would suggest Ethelbald; the Table reminded me that he was the *third* sovereign and the *cup* expresses 857, the year he ascended the throne.

The method of remembering discourses is, to associate the several topics or propositions presented, with the several symbols in the order presented; or to associate them with other facts, that are equally familiar with the symbols.

To commit a chapter in the Bible, or any similar exercise, read over carefully the first verse or paragraph, and thus obtain a clear view of the *idea* contained in it; then associate this *idea* with the *symbol* for *one*, and having done so proceed to the next, which you will associate in the same manner, until you have a distinct knowledge of all the ideas presented in the exercise you wish to commit, so that you can readily mention the topic of each verse or paragraph. After having done this, it will require but little labor to learn the phraseology in which the idea is expressed. In most cases the distinct remembrance of the *idea* is all we wish. Lamentations, the third chapter,

87 Yellow Stone, . . 1,120 The Yellow stone a bell.

REMEMBRANCE OF NAMES.

is a very good lesson to commence with, as it contains just as many verses as there are books in the Bible.

Verse 43. "Thou hast covered with anger and persecuted us: thou hast slain, thou hast not pitied." The *idea* presented in this verse, would easily associate with Queen Elizabeth, the *forty-third* sovereign of England, as she was of an arbitrary disposition; and it is true of her, that she "had slain and had not pitied," at least her cousin Mary Stuart. After having learned that she was the *forty-third* sovereign of England, we might use her as a symbol for *forty-three*. The principle is, to connect those things you wish to remember, with those things that are familiar, and thus deepen the impression of the one while you remember the other. Thus, if I desired to remember *John* the Evangelist, as the *forty-third* book in the Bible, I might imagine that had he lived in the time of Elizabeth, her disposition might have led her to have immersed him in a cauldron of boiling oil.

RULE 26. z.—ASSOCIATION OF NAMES.

The reason why it is difficult to remember names is the absence of any obvious principle of association. It is known by every one that we frequently remember a person's name more readily by knowing his occupation. The reason of this is, we recollect some persons of the same occupation, bearing the same or a similar name. The association in the mind in this case is involuntary. Where we can make use of this principle, it is advisable to adopt this method. I once desired to remember that the name of a person I met was Whitney. He was engaged in *peddling tin ware*. Recollecting that Whitney was the inventor of the cotton gin, I thought if I should fill one of his articles of ware with cotton, I should remember that his name was Whitney, because the cotton would remind me of that name. I had occasion to call upon him, and he told me his

residence was No. 4, Milk street, Lowell. To recollect the No., I took one of the symbols for *four*, **fox**, and put it in the tin vessel I had filled with cotton, and thought that would make the **fox** a warm nest. Then to remember the street, I thought I would feed the fox on *milk*. This illustration may excite a *sneer* in those who are *too wise* to learn. It is nevertheless *philosophical*. Should any one object as to the time it would occupy to form such associations, let them recollect that the mind acts instantaneously as it has been accustomed. The objection of the *time* and *trouble* of forming associations is all a *bugbear*.

In most cases there is a very obvious association that we may form that will be perfectly efficient for the purpose of remembering names. If you are introduced to a person of the name of Smith, immediately inquire in what respect he resembles any of your acquaintance of that name; and if you do not find any, (which would be very singular,) associate him with Capt. John Smith. If all other methods fail, take the letter commencing his name, *s*, for instance, and associate him with the symbol for 19, **Anaconda**, as his name commences with the *nineteenth* letter in the alphabet. In remembering names that occur in History, you can frequently remember one by connecting it with the other by some fanciful association. To remember that Marat was assassinated by Charlotte Corday, you might associate the idea of killing a *rat* with a *cord*. Connect also as many circumstances together as present themselves, so that in case one point of resemblance is not sufficient to remind you of the circumstance, the others may. Thus, in endeavoring to fix both of the names mentioned in the mind, you might notice that the last syllable in the name of Marat expresses the month and day when he died; *r* being taken to represent the *seventh* month, *at*, the *thirteenth* day, or July 13.

28 Mexico, Mexico, 102,000 Is Mexico able?

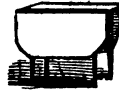
EXAMPLES IN CLASSIFICATION.

EXAMPLES IN CLASSIFICATION.

CLASSIFICATION is admitted to be a principle of the utmost importance. It consists in collecting together those things which agree in some important particular. One species of classification relates to numbers. In classifying objects of this description, we associate them with other objects which are termed *symbols*, representing *numbers*. These symbols are familiar objects, for the most part, and are always used to represent the same number. Thus I take **table** as a symbol for *three*. If I wish to remember Thomas Jefferson, as the *third* president of the United States, I connect him with the **table** because there is a more obvious association between a *man* and a **table** than between *man* and *three*. In this case I may imagine him seated at the **table** writing the "Declaration of Independence," as he was its author. It is easier for me to connect him with this object than it would be possible for me to do with a number.

EXAMPLE.

BALTIMORE,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
ETHEL BALD,
HENRY VANE,



third city in the U. S. in population.
" President of the United States.
" Sovereign of England.
" Governor of Massachusetts.

I associate the idea that the **table** I use as my symbol for *three* is placed in BALTIMORE, and THOMAS JEFFERSON is seated at it writing, and that he is very much annoyed by a *bald* man (ETHEL BALD) in conversation with a VANE one. "Let him laugh who wins," but remember ridicule is not argument, and that a great many have ridiculed what they could not comprehend. If by adopting such a principle a child would treasure up thousands of facts which otherwise he would never learn, who shall say it is not philosophical?

Suppose again, I take **chair** as a symbol for *seven*, and having placed it in BROOKLYN, the *seventh* city in point of population in the United States, I seat in it the following persons:

EDWARD THE ELDER,
ANDREW JACKSON,
ONE OF THE JUDGES,
JULIUS ROCKWELL, M. C.



seventh sovereign of England.
" president of the United States.
" book in the Bible.
from the 7th Cong. Dist. Mass.

Who will say it is not easier to connect these several persons with the object, **chair**, than with the number? No one, I presume. Again, as a symbol for *eight* we take **cane**. This, it may be, we purchase at *Albany*, N. Y., because we are *tired*.¹

ALBANY, N. Y.,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
METHUSELAH,
JOHN Q. ADAMS,
MASSACHUSETTS,
ATHELSTAN,
JEPHTHAH,
EDMUND ANDROS,



eighth city in order of population, U. S.
" president of the United States.
" from Adam in lineal descent.
M. C. from the 8th Cong. Dist. Massachusetts.
eighth State in population U. S.
" king of England.
" of the judges of Israel.
" governor of N. Y. and Mass.

¹ The word *tired* represents 33,722, the population of Albany in 1840.

EXAMPLES IN CLASSIFICATION.

Martin Van Buren resided at Albany, where he purchased a **cane**, (not Methuselah's,) which he might give to J. Q. Adams, as being the oldest member of Congress, who is identified with the history of Massachusetts, the 8th State. Athelstan enacted, that whoever of his subjects should make three sea-voyages for the prosecution of commerce, should be entitled to the rank of a thane or gentleman. [*Gentlemen! these days carry canes.*] Perhaps Jephthah might have had a **cane** when his daughter met him. Sir Edmund Andros ought to have been **cand**. The foregoing examples are sufficient to illustrate the principle.

Another method of classification may be termed Topical Association

RIGHT.

R-ight. An agreement of moral principles — Righteousness.
I-mmutable. These principles are unchanging.
G-od-given. A right cannot be conferred by man.
H-uman authority based upon right, or void.
T-he rule of action, "Do right, come what may."

This, by some, is termed METHODIZING. By adopting this principle of methodizing, we can associate whatever we wish with a topic, without danger of becoming confused. This may, perhaps, be more distinctly seen, if we take an individual and associate the most important events of his life with his name, in the following manner.

EDWARD EVERETT.

E-DWARD EVERETT, <i>a scholar and statesman.</i>									
D-orchester, born at,									1794
W-as graduated at Harvard University,									1811
A-minister two years in Boston,									1813
R-esigned his ministerial charge for a professorship,									1815
D-eaparture on the tour of Europe four and a half years,									1815
E-ditor of the North American Review,									1820
V-entured as a candidate, and elected to Congress,									1824
E-lected governor of Massachusetts,									1835
R-ewardad with a mission to the Court of St. James,									1841
E	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
T	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
T	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

SIR THOMAS MORE.

T-HOMAS MORE, born 1480, died 1535, aged 55.	
H-e was elected to Parliament at the age of <i>twenty-one</i> ,	1501
O-pposed a subsidy demanded by Henry and defeated it.	
M-ade Judge of the Sheriff's Court,	1508
A-ppointed privy counsellor.	
S-peaker of the House of Commons,	1523
M-ade an ambassador,	1527
O-pposed Henry's divorce from Catharine,	1532
R-esigned the Great Seal,	1533
E-xecuted for denying the king's supremacy,	1535

1740. George Clinton, 72. *Coy pa.*
Arthur Lee, 50. *Loyly.*

Nathaniel Greene, 46. *Goy foe.*
Benedict Arnold, 74. *Aroy ro.*

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

HISTORICAL EVENTS ASSOCIATED.

1701. Let FREDERICK I. carry a **banner** inscribed, Prussia a kingdom and Yale College founded.

1702. The Grand Alliance of the **hyena** P. E. G. S. U. P.¹ their Foes, and caused the celebrated battles of B. R. O. M.²

1703. The French and Indians,³ after devastating the country from Casco to Wells, laid the **bill**⁴ of their exploits upon the **table** beside the **negro tariff bill** of Massachusetts.⁵

1704. Just before he dies, let **Peregrine White**, the first white man born in New England, hear read from the first Newspaper in America,⁶ the Boston News Letter, an account of the **old, bad fox**⁷ and his **den**⁸ in Deerfield, and respecting the battle of Blenheim—

Here Marlborough the English led,
And put the French to rout,
But what they killed each other for,
I never could make out.

Another plume for English caps,⁹
Where Frenchmen lost their jugs;¹⁰
Oh, what a real pity 'tis,
State doctors take no drugs.

1705. Freight the **vessel** with the wafers just invented, and give the command of it to JOSEPH I. of Germany.

1706. You may **saw** off the heads of those Spaniards, who invade Carolina—if you can; those killed at the battle of Ramillies **Let**¹¹ be, they do not need it.

1707. You were unsuccessful in attempting to establish **th,at**¹² English **chair** at Port Royal.

1708. Go up on the hill (Haverhill) where the **cane grew**,¹³ and you may find an **ox**¹⁴ slaughtered by the Indians. The battle of Oudenarde was not fought with **canes**.

"They come, they come—he heeds no cry,
Save the soft, child-like wail;
'O, father, save!' 'My children, fly!'
Were mingled on the gale."

"And firmer, still, he drew his breath,
And sterner flashed his eye,
As fast he hurled the leaden death,
Still shouting, 'Children, fly!'"

1709. Could Thomas Short, if he had been as stout as he was short, with a printing-press, tied up in a **net**, wade the Connecticut?¹⁵ Let the first thing that he prints be an account of the battles of Pultowa and Malplaquet.

1710. Let **Azo** be employed in the first Post-Office to hunt a letter for the new governor, Robert Hunter, or for some one **due**¹⁶ the Palatines.

1711. An unsuccessful expedition against Canada resulted in a shipwreck, and the drowning of those who had no **barrel** or other thing to cling to. Give CHARLES VI. of Germany, a **barrel** for a throne.

1712. The Indians massacred a white **bear**¹⁷ in Carolina."

P-russia,
E-ngland,
G-ermany,
S-avoy,
U-nited Provinces,
or Holland,
P-ortugal,

or. { F-rance,
S-pain.

Blenheim, fought Aug. 13, 1704,
Ramillies, " May 23, 1706,
Oudenarde, " July 11, 1708,
Malplaquet, " Sept. 11, 1709.

³ *Th* represents 500, the number.

⁴ *Bill* expresses 130, the persons killed.

⁵ In 1703, a duty of £4 was laid upon the importation of any negro.

⁶ A printing-press was established in South America in 1604, one hundred years previous.

⁷ The word *old*, expresses 47, the persons.

⁸ Mr. Dunstan, as described by Mrs. Sigourney, at the massacre of Haverhill.

massacred—*bad* 112 prisoners. The *fox* personifies the cunning of the Indians, and is used as the symbol for 4, to associate the event with 1704.

⁹ *Caps* represents the 2d month, (February,) 29th day, when the massacre occurred.

¹⁰ *Caps* represents eighth month, (August,) 13th day, when the battle was fought.

¹¹ The killed of the French was 30,000.

¹² *Let* expresses fifth month, (May,) 23d.

¹³ *Th,at* May 13th. ¹⁴ August 29th.

¹⁵ Represents 40, the persons killed in the attack upon Haverhill.

¹⁶ First printing-press set up in Connecticut.

¹⁷ *Due* represents 2700, the number of Palatines who came over with Robert Hunter.

¹⁸ The *bear* is used for the symbol of 12, and likewise to represent 137, the white persons massacred by the Indians.

1741. Montfaucon, 86. *Mul shoe*.
Charles Rollin, 80. *Raub cy*.

Joseph Warren, 84. *War fa to*.
Sir Francis Chantrey, Nov. 25.

1713. Did the Commissioners go to the Treaty of Utrecht in a **gig**.

1714. The first schooner was built at Cape Ann, (not without the **bottle**), and would undoubtedly have held the first George.¹

1715. If you attempt to catch the **goat** with salt, it will remind you of the battle of the **Salt-catchers**, and if he should turn and fight, it would remind you of the Rebellion in Scotland.

1716. Was the **chair** of the British Parliament placed upon a **wheel**?² or did the first settler in Mississippi lose a **wheel** in the river?

1717. Was it foolish in the first settlers of New Orleans to attempt to raise **apples** there?

1718. The Quaruple Alliance of G. H. E. F.³ tried to deprive Spain of her Italian **guitar**.

1719. Did the South Carolina **anaconda** break loose from the Proprietors,⁴ and escape into the first Presbyterian Church in the United States?⁵

1720. Put a little **tea** in the **basket** for the old ladies of New England.⁶ Fahrenheit's Thermometer by the side of it; and the South Sea Bubble likewise, and let Robert Walpole, the British minister carry it.⁷

1721. Use Mary Wortley Montague's **handkerchief** when you wipe the blood that flows after the first inoculation for the Small Pox in America.⁸

1722. Let Peter Schuyler's **camel** assist in the erection of the first trading house at Oswego.

1723. Around the **diadem** in South Carolina, let the Whites march with a **bottle**⁹ as the Blacks play upon the **guitar**¹⁰ and the Pirates die in R. I.¹¹

1724. The Pragmatic Sanction was acceded to by most of the States of Europe, in the same year, that Jesuit **dog**, Father Ralle was killed at the destruction of Norridgewock.

1725. Load the **elephant** with the first stereotype plates cast by William Ged.

1726. Did William Parks crush the **emmet** in setting up the first printing-press in Virginia.¹²

1727. From Delaware to Kennebeck,
Each bee was shaken well;
St. Peter's church in Martinique,

A mass of ruins fell;
O, to how many a thoughtless one,
Was half past ten, a knell.¹³

1728. An extreme drouth in South Carolina was followed by a dreadful hurricane that swept as with the **broom** of destruction, causing a terrible inundation, and this was succeeded by that awful scourge, the **yellow fever**, which swept off multitudes of the inhabitants.

1729. The Natchez Indians massacre all the French **turkies**¹⁴ that came in their way, the same year that Methodism took its rise and Baltimore was founded.

¹ George I. ascended the throne of England in 1714.

² In 1716 *Septennial Parliaments* were introduced.

³ G-ermany, }
H-olland, } Quadruple Alliance against
E-ngland, } Spain.
France. }

⁴ The Proprietary government of South Carolina abolished.

⁵ The first Presbyterian Church was erected in the city of New York.

⁶ Tea began to be used in New England.

⁷ Robert Walpole became prime minister of England in 1720.

⁸ Mary Wortley Montague introduced it into England. Dr. Boylston was the first who tried it in Boston.

⁹ The number of white persons was 14,000.

¹⁰ The number of negroes, 18,000.

¹¹ Twenty-five were executed, expressed by *die*.

¹² Virginia was the first settled colony, and yet Massachusetts had a printing-press 87 years before Virginia!

¹³ Great earthquake in New England. It occurred October 29, (O, how) at 10½ o'clock, P. M.

¹⁴ Nearly 200 of the French were killed, and more than that number taken prisoners.

HISTORICAL EVENTS ASSOCIATED.

30. SALINA, N. Y.¹

1730.
Symbol
for
30
Jug.



Achmet III. who had sheltered Charles XII. after his defeat at Pultowa, was dethroned and confined in a **jug**, *alias* a prison.
Rhode Island's population, *trap-steal*, (17,935,) with a **jug**.
The Natchez Indians destroyed like a worthless **jug**.

31. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

1731.
Symbol
for
31
Eagle.



Let the **eagle** perch upon the fort at Crown Point, which the French have just erected.

Fifteen hundred Negroes imported into South Carolina; so we may say the **eagle** carried off a black **goat**.²

32. NORFOLK, VA.

Let Jethro Wash Lee's Neck White.

1732.
Symbol
for
32
Jethro.

Wash—George Washington, born Feb. 22d.
Lee's—Richard Henry Lee, " Jan. 20th.
Neck—James Necker " at Geneva.
White—Hugh White, first settler in Western N. Y.
William Wanton, the 14th Governor of R. I. appointed.

William Crosby, the 26th Governor of N. Y. appointed.
In Maryland, tobacco made a legal tender at 1d. per pound, and corn at 20d. per bushel.

The yellow fever rages in South Carolina.

To associate the above facts, let **Jethro Wash Lee's Neck White**, and send a specimen of Maryland's currency to William Wanton, William Crosby, and to South Carolina, where his messenger took the yellow fever.

33. FISHKILL, N. Y.

1733.
Symbol
for
33
Pail.



Many a **pail** of blood was shed in the war of the Polish succession.

James Oglethorpe, with his *slack* company (116) carried the first settler's **pail** into Georgia.
The first lodge of Freemasons held, not in a **pail**, but in Boston.

Lord Baltimore, the 17th Governor of Maryland.

Two worthy men as ever battles won,
Were Phillip Schuyler, Francis Marion.³

¹ The cities of the United States, in the order of their population, are associated with each symbol.

² Goat, the symbol for 15, is used to repre-

sent the 1500 Negroes imported.

³ Where names of men are thus introduced, the year of their birth is to be understood.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

34. ALLEGHANY, PA.

1734.
Symbol
for
34
Tongs.



In Boston three markets formed, not to sell tongs;
To Edinburgh Arthur St. Clair first belongs.
Under Wolfe, a lieutenant, when Quebec was won,
He died poor, though bright the career that he run.

35. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

1735. An epidemic sore throat throughout New England.
They undoubtedly used the **tumbler** for medicine.
John Adams born at Braintree, Mass. October 19th.

36. SMITHFIELD, R. I.

1736.
Symbol
for
36
Image.



The Chickasaws would not bow down to the **image** which the French desired to set up, and so the French undertook to compel them, but were themselves compelled to surrender to the Chickasaws, who tied the French up as **images** and roasted them.

This year, in old Virginia, was Patrick Henry born,
And in New York, James Clinton, too, on *thirteenth* August morn,
And Daniel Morgan too, this year, a noted Jersey Blue,
George Clarke, New York's bee Governor appointed it is true.

37. HARTFORD, CT.¹

1737. Gave Francis, of Lorraine, the Tuscan **trumpet** of the Grand-duke.

38. LYNN, MASS.

1738.
Symbol
for
38
Harp.



The factions of the *Hats* and *Caps*
In Sweden rule the day;
In Nassau Hall² a **harp**, perhaps,
The students sometimes play.
From Carolina Negroes
An insurrection came —
Had all the forty thousand rose
Who would have been to blame?

John Hancock and Benjamin West born.

¹ Hartford should be classed as the 25th, if the town be included. ² Nassau Hall College, at Princeton, N. J., founded.

HISTORICAL EVENTS ASSOCIATED.

39. LOCKPORT, N. Y.



1739. Admiral Vernon takes Porto Bello spy as a **squirrel**.

1839. Opium war between Great Britain and China.

1639. The first printing press in North America was set up at Cambridge by Stephen Day.

1539. De Soto sailed from Cuba for Florida with 9 vessels and 900 men, a *hat* (213) of horses, and a herd of swine. He never lived to return.

40. DETROIT, MICH.

1740. To teach a slave to write one word, as "oyster," or a line, In Carolina is a crime, *one hundred pounds the fine!*
George Clinton and Nathaniel Greene, Hugh Mercer too, the Scot,
With Arthur Lee, this year were born, and Arnold, was he not?

41. ROXBURY, MASS.

1741. The Moravian **Scarf** first exhibited at Bethlehem, Pa.
In the **scarf** tie up the numbers of Franklin's "General Magazine and Historical Chronicle," the first literary journal published in the United States.

42. NANTUCKET, MASS.

1742.
Symbol
for
42
Fence.



The Spaniards invaded Georgia, and Oglethorpe **fence** was a defence which consisted of a successful stratagem.

There was one **fence** built for liberty when Faneuil Hall was erected.

The Governor of South Carolina, James Glen,
And the nineteenth of Maryland, Thomas Bladen.

43. NEWBURG, N. Y.

1743. The victory of Dettingen
And the culture of Indigo,
The first performed by Englishmen,
In Germany, as you know.

In South Carolina, the last,
Miss Lucas, the Indigo Queen,
Did she not ply the scissors more fast,
Her own nimble fingers between.

44. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.



1744. War between (the **quails** of) England and France.

1844. Texas Annexation fever — Native American mobs in Philadelphia — a great flood on the western rivers, particularly the Mississippi.

1644. A great massacre in Virginia by the Indians.
The Massachusetts' law against Anabaptists.

1544. Orellana explored some of the branches of the Amazon, and lost a *gem*¹ with his own life.

¹ Gem expresses the number of men lost in the expedition — 126.

1745. Sir Robert Walpole, 71. *Waspora*. Jonathan Swift, 78. *Saur poo*.
Benjamin Rush, 68. *Rail moo*. Hannah More, 88. *Mail soo*.

45. BANGOR, ME.

1745. How many **skulls** were lost in the reduction of Louisburg, the plan of which "was drawn up by a lawyer,¹ to be executed by a merchant,² at the head of a body of husbandmen and mechanics?"

A Canadian Jesuit found ginseng, they say,
The year that were born "mad" Anthony Wayne and John Jay.

46. ALEXANDRIA, D. C.

1746.
Symbol
for
46
Ostrich.



The French fleet left France with the strength and beauty of an **ostrich** to recover Louisburg, but it returned without accomplishing its object, having buried many a poor **dog** (2400 men) on the shores of Canada.

Lima was overthrown by an earthquake, and its port Callao, entirely destroyed, one person alone escaping.

He stood alone, nor friends nor foes
Survived that fatal day;
One wail upon the waters rose,
And all had passed away.
That morn three thousand bosoms beat
With hope and rapture high, —
That eve, the wave their winding-sheet,
Their pall, the darkened sky.

47. LANCASTER, PA.

1747. The French and Indians massacre *each* (30) family in Saratoga as freely as they would have killed a **frog**.

In South Carolina a frost hard enough to freeze a **frog** if he had been as tender as orange trees.

A **frog** could scarcely chew the forty thousand hogsheads of tobacco, each containing half a ton, exported from America, without becoming as large as an *ox*³

48. READING, PA.



1748. In a **boot** put the treaty of Aix La Chapelle,
Restored were the conquests all parties had made,
Thrown away were the lives of the thousands who fell;
No matter; the powers that be, must be obeyed, —
A sixpenny bounty on Indigo paid.

49. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

1749. The Ohio Company was not formed to raise **coffee**, but to promote western settlement.

Benning Wentworth, Governor of New Hampshire, granted a company of settlers a township of land six miles square. It was called Bennington, and supposed to be in New Hampshire.

¹ Governor Shirley.
² Pepperell.

³ Ox stands for 40, and so may remind us of the 40,000 hogsheads of tobacco.

HISTORICAL EVENTS ASSOCIATED.

50. WILMINGTON, DEL.



1750. The British Parliament passed an act with a penalty of £200 for manufacturing wrought iron or steel in the American colonies. They wished to make the colonies dependent upon themselves for **awls** and cutlery.

The Massachusetts' law against theatricals.

51. NEWPORT, R. I.

1751. Did the Commissioners carry **lanterns** to make a treaty with the Catabaws and Six Nations?

52. PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

1752.

Symbol
for
52

Umbrella.



Franklin needed an **umbrella** when he went out with his son into the field to try his experiment with his kite. That was a *new style* of obtaining electricity, and so we can remember *New Style* was adopted in England and America.

Robert Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia.
Gouverneur Morris born, January 31, N. Y.

53. WHEELING, VA.

Symbol
for
53

Lion.



1753. George Washington went on a mission to the French Commandant to secure the interest of the British **lion**.

Alexander Hamilton born in the island of Nevis.

1653. First recorded fire in Boston. Trouble with the Dutch and Indians.

1553. The first of the five great inundations of the city of Mexico. Mary, the Bigot—Roxalana murdered her step-son, Mustapha.

54. TAUNTON, MASS.

1754. "A Plan for the Union of the Colonies" proposed in a convention at Albany might be considered a plan for uniting the colonial **lamps**.

55. PATERSON, N. J.

1755. General Braddock ate of his last **loaf** before his defeat; as did many of the inhabitants of Lisbon before the great earthquake.

56. WORCESTER, MASS.

1756. Of all *whom* (146) Surajah Dowlah, confined in the Black Hole at Calcutta, but *twenty-three* were alive next morning. They died for want of air and an **urn** of fresh water. That was worse than the declaration of war between Great Britain and France.

1747. William White, 89. *Wairoon*.
B. R. Livingston, 66. *Lairsaw*.

Lord President Forbes, 62
[*Fool me*.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

57. NORWICH, CT.

1757. The battle of Plassey, in India, the same year that Benjamin Franklin was sent to England as Pennsylvania's **oar**, or agent.

58. GEORGETOWN, D. C.

1758. Put a **cloak** upon each of the commanders of the three expeditions in the American Colonies; one upon each of the three governors appointed; and one upon each of the three most distinguished men born in this year.

59. MT. PLEASANT, N. Y.

1759. Let a **crow**, with the news of the surrender of Quebec, alight on the Eddystone light-house, which has just been erected.

60. MIDDLETOWN, CT.

1760. The war with the Cherokees was not about **tobacco**.

61. FREDERICTOWN, MD.

1761. Did Major Grant, grant a **moth** to the Cherokees to ~~make~~ peace?

62. NEWBURYPORT, MASS.



1762. Did John Bull (Great Britain) ~~put~~ on his spectacles and declare war against Spain, capture the island of Martinique, and take the Havanna?

63. SENECA, N. Y.

1763. Did John Wilkes, in the "North Briton," hold up the **mirror** of liberty? The **mirror** of peace broken by an Indian war.

64. LEXINGTON, KY.

1764. Put the Parliament Sugar Act in a **glove**, with the Edict for the suppression of the Jesuits in France.

65. NASHVILLE, TENN.



1765. The passage of the Stamp Act led to an appeal to the **musket**. Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, laid out with a **musket** in one hand.

66. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

1766. The British Parliament put on the **mask** and repeal the Stamp Act. William Pitkin, the *fifteenth* governor of Connecticut.

67. FALL RIVER, MASS.

1767. With the thread of the **spool** tie up the *glass, painters' colors, paper, and tea* upon which the Parliament have laid a duty.

1748. Dr. Isaac Watts, *Waspo po*. James Thompson, 48. *Try orb*.

HISTORICAL EVENTS ASSOCIATED.

68. WARWICK, R. I.

1768. Agreement among merchants not to import goods while the **Moor**-like acts of Great Britain continued.

69. PORTSMOUTH, VA.

1769. You may place the **sofa** in Dartmouth College, which was this year founded, and, in imagination, seat upon it the dozen most distinguished, who were born in this year.

70. DOVER, N. H.

1770. Build the **pyramid** where the Boston massacre occurred, and put the first lightning-rod upon it.

Francis Hutchinson, the *twenty-second* governor of Massachusetts.

71. PLATTSBURG, N. Y.

1771.

Symbol
for
71

Parrot.



William Tryon, governor of North Carolina, after defeating the Regulators, became the *thirty-sixth* governor of New York, and so was the last one that maintained the **image** of royalty in that State.

There were seven New England Indian churches, and so upon the **chair** of each let a **parrot** perch.

The population of Massachusetts, 292,000, may be represented by an old *ewe*, upon the head of whom seat the **parrot**. In the same manner the inhabitants of New York were *Bawds*, 168,000.

72. AUGUSTA, GA.

1772. With the **pencil** write "Schooner Gaspee burnt; the P. A. R. tioners of Poland were Prussia, Austria, and Russia."

Associated— Write, let the *August P. A. R. tioners Gasp.*

73. LYNCHBURG, VA.

1773. Instead of peaches, the tea-chests *toss*, (342) into the harbor. They *Lynched the Tea*.

William Henry Harrison and John Randolph born.

74. GLOUCESTER, MASS.

1774. Let the members of the first Continental Congress ride upon the **pony** that was employed in removing Logan's murdered family.

Lamps were for the first time lighted in the streets of Boston.

The port of Boston closed, so the people were compelled to transport merchandise by land from other ports, so they might need the **pony**.

Dr. Franklin dismissed from the office of Postmaster General in North America because of his attachment to liberty.

General Gage, the last **diadem** governor of Massachusetts.

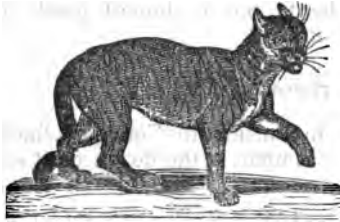
1749. La Place, March 23.
David Ramsay, 66. *Rain saw.*

Isaiah Thomas, 82. *Train she.*
Mirabeau, 42. *Mainard.*

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

75. THOMASTON, ME.

1775.
Symbol
for
75
Puma.



The **puma** let loose at Lexington, where he destroyed eight Americans.

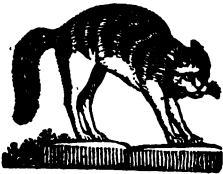
In *May* Allen and Arnold take Ticonderoga.

At Bunker's hill the Americans lost their *furs* (453) which *gyve* (1052) the British, who were two to their one.

General Washington appointed Commander-in-chief.

Unsuccessful attempt upon Quebec, where Montgomery was killed.

76. CLEVELAND, O.



1776. The Declaration of American Independence, or the *kittens* declared themselves independent of the old **cat**.

The old **cat** escapes from Boston, defeats her kittens on Long Island, and takes possession of New York.

She was repulsed at Sullivan's Island, in North Carolina, and at Trenton. Captain Hale was executed as a spy.

77. DAYTON, O.

1777.
Symbol
for
77
Desk.



that Henry Clay was born, and Congress authorized the importation of 20,000 bibles, this year.

In the **desk** put the Articles of Confederation with those for the surrender of Burgoyne, who yields *up the* (5752) men under his command to Gates.

Also put a *little Clay* (Henry) with a of bibles, (20,000) into it, to remember



78. NASHUA, N. H.

1778. Let the **lark** carry the French Treaty, and the news of the massacre at Wyoming, Pa.

79. COLUMBUS, O.

1779.
Symbol
for
79
Horn.



They did not use the **horn** at the capture of Stoney Point, as the fortress was taken with *unloaded* muskets; where they obtained a *lot* (543) of prisoners.

Col White, with five others, captured *one hundred and forty* prisoners without the use of the **horn**.

Stephen Decatur born in Maryland, and Thomas Jefferson governor of Virginia.

1750. John Trumbull, 81. *Tarly ca.*
Henry Knox, 56. *Knull law.*

Dr. Middleton, 67. *Moot blue.*
Marshal Saxe, 54. *Sous lo.*

HISTORICAL EVENTS ASSOCIATED.

80. HARRISBURG, PA.

1780.

Symbol
for
80**Book.**

Write in a **book** Arnold's Treason and Andre's Capture, with an account of the battle of King's Mountain, the abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania, and the Dark Day.

81. KINGSTON, N. Y.

1781. Put Cornwallis and his captured army into a **cage**. The planet Herschel discovered.

82. ROME, N. Y.

1782. Let Daniel Webster and Martin Van Buren play at **cricket** with the other distinguished individuals born in this year.

83. HUDSON, N. Y.

1783.

Symbol
for
83**Sheaf.**

The farm where Hudson now stands, purchased by Seth and Thomas Jenkins, with 28 others, and a city founded where before had been raised the **sheaf**.

Let the first Air Balloon take up a **sheaf**, and the Treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

84. AUBURN, N. Y.

1784.

Symbol
for
84**Corn.**

Let the first ship from the United States to China take out **corn**, among other commodities.

The Towns of { Hartford, New Haven, New London, Norwich, Middletown, } Connect., were incorporated this year.

85. CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

1785.

Symbol
for 85**Cup.**

Put a **cup** upon the first organ set up in a Congregational church.

A treaty of Amity and Commerce concluded with the king of Prussia may be put in the cup.

86. ITHACA, N. Y.

1786.

Symbol
for 86**Brush.**

The Shay's Insurrection caused quite a **brush**.

The first Universalist church in the United States built at Boston.

1781. **Henry St. John, Lord Bolingbroke.** James Madison, 85. *Mug cu.*
John Ledyard, 87. *Lug trip.* Ezra Ripley, 91. *Rug na.*

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

87. MARBLEHEAD, MASS.



1787. Put the United States' Constitution in the **cradle** of Liberty.

1687. The first printing press in Pennsylvania set up. The first thing printed was an almanac.

1587. Virginia Dare, the first English child born in America.

88. NEW LONDON, CT.

1788. Quite a number of women assisted in colonizing Ohio, settled at Marietta; yet they wore but little **calico**, as they only commenced planting cotton in the Southern States this year.

89. CATSKILL, N. Y.

1789. With the **shawl**, or mantle of power, invest General Washington, as President of the United States, five days after which the States' General of France met

90. AUGUSTA, ME.

1790.

Symbol
for
90

Peacock.



With their peacock plumes, and a savage yell,
They met their foemen, who quailed and fell;
Yet ere they retreated to light up their foes,
The flames from three hundred log cabins
arose.

The first cotton mill in the United States at Pawtucket, R. I.

The debt of the United States funded, and a copyright law passed.

Origin of the party titles, *Federalist* and *Republican*.

91. PLYMOUTH, MASS.

1791. Vermont joined the **ring** of the Union the year the first railroad was constructed in England.

92. ANDOVER, MASS.

1792. With your telescope see how Kentucky can be
A slave-holding liberty State,
While John Burgoyne dies, Lee and Laurens likewise,
And John Paul Jones yields to his fate.

93. STEUBENVILLE, O.

1793. The **wildcat** of revolution which was let loose in France, destroyed Louis XVI. Were the slaves in St. Domingo, when freed, like **wildcats**?

Williams' College, in Williamstown, Mass., was founded this year, and it would be scarcely necessary to inaugurate a **wildcat** as president, to remember it, as William and Mary's College, in Virginia, was founded in 1693, just one hundred years previous, the same year the first printing press was set up in New York.

53 Barcelona, ... Spain, 126,000 A bare gem.

53 Meinam, 850 The mean ham cull.

2752. Timothy Dwight, 65. *Died su.*
Gouverneur Morris.

John Brooks, 78. *Bud pea.*
David Tappan, 51. *Tryed la.*

HISTORICAL EVENTS ASSOCIATED.

94. HAGERSTOWN, MD.

1794.
Symbol
for
94
Leaf.



From the Union... Bow... take the Green... **leaf**, and after having put it in the *whisky* which caused the insurrection in Pennsylvania, carry some of it to the first theatre in Boston.

The Green... Union... Bow... or Greenville, Union, and Bowdoin colleges founded.

William C. Bryant and Edward Everett born.

John Witherspoon and Richard Henry Lee,
Baron Steuben, John Sullivan, we see
Submitting to the fate that none can flee.

95. BATH, ME.

1795.
Symbol
for
95
Owl.



The P. A. R. tioners of Poland were worse robbers than **owls** when they dismembered Poland. The P. A. R. tioners, Prussia, Austria, and Russia.

The first printing press in Ohio set up at Cincinnati.

Samuel Ashe elected governor of North, and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of South Carolina.

96. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

1796. Tennessee admitted into the Union the same year the first Methodist church was erected in Boston.

97. WILLIAMSBURG, N. Y.

1797.
Symbol
for 97
Wig.



Put the **wig** upon John Adams, as the second President of the United States.

Increase Sumner, governor of Massachusetts; Isaac Tichnor, governor of Vermont.

98. MIDDLEBOROUGH, MASS.

1798. Vaccinate¹ the **goose**, and let her flee from the rebellion in Ireland to Philadelphia, where she caught the yellow fever.

99. GARDINER, ME.

1799.
Symbol
for
99
Hat.



Battle of Aboukir, in **Egypt**, gained by Bonaparte, who soon after returns to France, where he overturned the Directory and became First Consul.

General Washington died Dec. 14.

100. WATERTOWN, N. Y.

1800. Battles of Marengo and Hohenlinden.
Washington became the seat of government for the United States.

¹ Vaccination introduced in 1798.

EXAMPLES IN CLASSIFICATION.

THE CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1843.

Congress is composed of two legislative bodies, called the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Senate consists of two members from each State elected for six years by the legislatures.

The House of Representatives is composed of 223 members elected for two years by the people, each 70,680 inhabitants being entitled to one Representative, five slaves counting as three freemen. The number to which each State is entitled is given below.

Class.	States.	Slaves in 1840.	Total pop. in 1840.	Members.
13	Maine, . . . . .	. . . . .	501,793	7
22	New Hampshire, . . . . .	. . . . .	284,575	4
21	Vermont, . . . . .	. . . . .	291,948	4
8	Massachusetts, . . . . .	. . . . .	737,699	10
24	Rhode Island, . . . . .	. . . . .	109,830	2
20	Connecticut, . . . . .	. . . . .	309,979	4
1	New York, . . . . .	. . . . .	2,428,922	34
18	New Jersey,	675 soil	373,306	5
2	Pennsylvania, . . . . .	. . . . .	1,724,033	24
26	Delaware,	2,604 ye sylph	78,086	1
15	Maryland,	89,495 grow foul	469,232	6
4	Virginia,	448,988 feeds woods	1,239,797	15
7	North Carolina,	245,817 heel cap	753,419	9
11	South Carolina,	327,038 trier treads	594,399	7
9	Georgia,	280,943 ye shy worm	691,392	8
12	Alabama,	253,532 ye livid	590,756	7
17	Mississippi,	195,211 bowl hand	375,651	4
19	Louisiana,	168,452 yam grove	352,411	4
5	Tennessee,	183,059 fruit trust	829,210	11
6	Kentucky,	182,258 good plush	779,829	10
3	Ohio, . . . . .	. . . . .	1,519,468	21
10	Indiana, . . . . .	. . . . .	685,866	10
14	Illinois, . . . . .	. . . . .	476,182	7
16	Missouri,	58,240 oak doll	383,702	5
25	Arkansas,	19,936 slow flight	97,596	1
23	Michigan, . . . . .	. . . . .	212,266	3
27	Florida Territory,	25,717 Durands	54,475	
28	District of Columbia,	4,694 foe flee	43,712	
29	Iowa Territory, . . . . .	. . . . .	43,112	
30	Wisconsin Territory, . . . . .	. . . . .	30,945	

ASSOCIATIONS.

The words printed in SMALL CAPITALS represent the names of States, and the **symbol** the number of representatives.

1. Put the **banner** on the **ARK** . . . in the **DELAWARE**.
2. Shut up the **hyena** on **RHODE ISLAND**.
3. Could you navigate lake **MICHIGAN** on a **table**?
4. The **fox** was started in the mountains of **NEW HAMPSHIRE**, chased through **VERMONT**, swam down the **CONNECTICUT**, and was next seen in **LOUISIANA**, swimming up the **MISSISSIPPI**.

54 Prague, Austria, 123,000 Get the Plague.

54 Rhine, 810 Call for Rhine.

EXAMPLES IN CLASSIFICATION.

5. The **vessel** was built in NEW JERSEY to navigate the MISSOURI.
6. Let MARY . . . use the **saw**. MARYLAND.
7. The ILL . . . MADE¹ Alabama **chair** give to the *black* CAROLINE.²
8. Give GEORGE the **cane**. GEORGIA.
9. Tie up the *white* CAROLINE with a **net**. NORTH CAROLINA.
10. The MASSACHUSETTS girl **Azo** married a KENTUCKY INDIAN. . . .
11. You could hardly put TENN . . . men in a **barrel**. TENNESSEE.
15. Let the VIRGIN . . . ride on a **goat**. Virginia.
21. Wash the **handkerchief** in the OHIO.
24. Give PENNS . . . woods a **dog** to hunt through them. PENNSYLVANIA.
34. A nice pair of **tongs**, to NEW YORK belongs.

Give the *Slave States* **calico** 88 members,
 for which the *Free States* may have *birds*, 135 members,
 if they will only catch them for themselves, but they must
 not catch *hers*. Total, 223 members.

Majorities of the Free States in the House of Representatives at each apportionment.*

FREE STATES.	1793	1803	1813	1823	1833	1843
	7	12	24	34	42	47

A **chair, bear** and **dog**. The **tongs, fence** and **frog**.

Note.—The census upon which the apportionment is founded, is taken in the decennial year, (1820, '30, '40, and so on,) usually published late in the succeeding year, and the first members elected under it assemble the next.

PRESIDENTS.

The South, it seems, have caught the quail,



44
years.

The North have chased the bear,
 Four times³ they grabbed him by the tail,
 But could not hold him there;
 Perhaps 't were well to give it up
 As hopeless—and despair.⁴



12
years.

THE PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 1841.

Parliament.	{ The HOUSE OF LORDS a foxes'-paw	476 Lords.
	{ The Commons have the muff by law	658 Commons.

¹ MADE might easily remind us of Maine, which it represents.

² CAROLINE is the designation of the Carolinas, and South Carolina is called the *black* Caroline because a large majority of her inhabitants are slaves.

³ General Harrison held the office one month.

⁴ Both of the great (*little*) parties seem to have come to such a conclusion.

1755. John Marshall, 79. *Mul row*.
 Montesquieu, 67. *Mook blue*

Aaron Burr, 81. *Bul ca*.
 Hannah Adams, 76. *Aruth roe*.

EXAMPLES IN CLASSIFICATION.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

	The House of Lords, the foxes ² paw,	
	Has eight, and each a different claw, —	
Dukes.	The first are <i>Dukes</i> , we'll call them <i>dogs</i> ,	24
Marquises.	The <i>Marquis</i> with his basket jogs,	20
Earls.	The <i>Earls</i> are <i>frank</i> , as Earls will be,	117
Viscounts.	<i>Viscounts</i> may upon camels flee;	22
Barons.	And next we take the <i>Barons' hats</i> ,	219
Scots.	The <i>Peers of Scotland's</i> yarn cravats,	16
Irish.	The <i>Irish Peers</i> are fond of eggs,	28
Bishops.	And <i>Bishops'</i> ¹ jugs stand upon legs.	30
		476

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

England	{ For England's counties bring a gun,	159	500
and	{ The college ² fox is on the run,	4	
Wales.	{ The cities ³ send a rusty spear,	337	
	{ The summons full five hundred hear.	23	
Scotland.	{ Then Scotland's counties bring a jug,	30	158
	{ The diadem her cities lug;	23	
	{ A glove the Irish counties give,	64	
	{ The college hyena let live,	2	
Ireland.	{ Her cities send a squirrel down	39	658
	{ To make the muff complete from town.		

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORICAL EVENTS CHRONOLOGIZED.

The Creation,	of an <i>ox tree</i>	B. C. 4004
The duration of the antediluvian World,	a <i>sum</i> of years	1656
The universal Deluge,	<i>speeds</i> ³	2348
Building of the Tower of Babel,	<i>Behold</i>	2247
The kingdom of Egypt founded,	with <i>goods</i>	2188
The call of Abraham,	an <i>end</i>	1921
Abraham rescued Lot, who was taken in the	<i>war</i>	1913
The birth of Ishmael, who was driven	<i>away</i>	1910
Sodom <i>could</i> not furnish ten righteous to save it,	<i>could</i>	1897
The birth of Isaac,	who <i>groans</i>	1896
The death of Sarah,	without a <i>groan</i>	1859
The kingdom of Argos founded by Inachus,	<i>Inakus</i>	1856
The birth of Esau and Jacob,	a <i>grip</i> ⁴	1837
Esau sells his birthright to Jacob,	a <i>sham</i>	1816
Jacob flies to escape the wrath of his brother Esau,	<i>run</i>	1759
Joseph born, at whom his brethren	<i>rail</i>	1745
Dinah, daughter of Jacob, ravished by Shechem,	for a <i>ring</i>	1730
Joseph became Prime Minister of Egypt by walking in virtue's	<i>path</i>	1715
Jacob dies in the land of Egypt,	<i>soon</i>	1689
The death of Joseph in Egypt,	after a <i>meal</i>	1635

¹ The term Bishops includes Archbishops.² The term college is used for Universities, which elect four members.³ Cities and boroughs.⁴ See RULE XVI. These letters are used to refer to the rules.⁵ Read Genesis XXV. 26, for an explanation.

56 Tunis, Barbary States, 120,000 Tune the bell.

56 Northern Dwina, 750 Pull the twine.

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORICAL EVENTS CHRONOLOGIZED.

Pharaoh's edict for the destruction of the male children,	avoid	1572
Cecrops settles Attica,	thus	1556
Deluge of Deucalion, might have wet some one's	vest	1529
Establishment of the Amphictyonic Council,	lend	1521
Passage of the Red Sea by the Israelites,	found	1491
The Tables of the Law, and the Golden Calf,	found	1491
Balaam's ass reproves his master,	as a fiend	1451
Conquest of Canaan under Joshua,	did not fail	1445
Ruth follows Naomi's	tribe	1312
Deborah the prophetess rules Israel,	smooth	1285
Abimelech murders his brothers — of 70, Jotham alone escaped	death	1235
Abimelech killed by an old woman with a tile,	he was hit	1233
Jephthah sacrifices his daughter, — was he free from	guilt	1188
The siege of Troy according to Homer's	books	1184
Samson's stratagem of the foxes and firebrands,	a whim	1136
Samson's overthrow of the temple, and death, he was not quite	bald	1117
The mariner's compass used in China	to guide the bark	1115
Saul was anointed the first king of Israel, in his	youth	1095
Jonathan and his armor-bearer defeats the Philistines'	troop	1087
David, the second king of Israel, was noted for his love of	truth	1055
Amnon slain by his brother Absalom, in the	spring	1030
Absalom's rebellion against David, to obtain his	diadem	1023
Solomon's judgment upon the child while sitting in his	gig	1013
Solomon erects altars to false gods,	he stoops	983
Revolt of the Ten Tribes from Rehoboam, when he said "my little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins"	loins	975
Zerah invaded Judah with a million of men,	Asa flog him	941
Zimri burns himself and family in his own house, his	nest	929
Ahab king of Israel,	wasn't	918
Elijah in the wilderness fed by ravens, during his	stay	910
Ahab takes possession of Naboth's vineyard,	shown	899
Translation of the prophet Elijah, whose cloak Elisha	brought	896
Elisha's miracles of the oil, pottage, and bread,	their growth	895
The army sent to take Elisha smitten with blindness,	they shout	893
Two Hebrew mothers ate their own children,	their hunger show'd	892
Elisha restores the life of the Shunamite's son	couch	890
Jehu destroys Jezebel, who is eaten by dogs, but spares her	cooks	884
Laws of Lycurgus, even related to the	cooks	884
Kingdom of Macedonia founded by Caranus with a	cat	813
Romulus founded Rome, upon the Tiber,	put	753
Rape of the Sabines, by Rome's	chiefs	750
The first Messenian war,	pomp	743
Deioces, elected king of Media, was no	cheat	733
Captivity of the Ten Tribes — the kingdom of Israel's	true end	721
The miracle of the sun-dial — Hezekiah's recovery	a charm	713
The destruction of Sennacherib's army, without a	pang	710
The second Messenian war a sort of	school	685
The Scythians invade Media. Something they	seek	648
Ancus Martius, the fourth king of Rome,	may sing a song	640
The sanguinary laws of Draco,	set	623
Pharaoh Necho, king of Egypt. He sent a fleet that circumnavigated		

Read RULE XVI. again. The word only expresses 75, and we depend upon our general knowledge for the century.

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORICAL

Africa, returning through the Straits of Gibraltar after an absence of three years. Of Africa it may be said he formed the first	<i>map</i>	617
Jehoiakim revolted against Nebuchadnezzar, losing his	<i>crown</i>	599
Jehoiachin, after reigning three months, lost his	<i>crown</i>	599
The laws of Solon the archon, who might be called a	<i>trustee</i>	594
Jerusalem destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar,	<i>look</i>	588
Zedekiah's eyes put out, he ceases to	<i>look</i>	588
Nebuchadnezzar loses his reason, and goes forth upon the	<i>lawn</i>	569
Nebuchadnezzar recovers his reason,	<i>to use</i>	562
Confucius born, a philosopher	<i>truly</i>	550
The Phocians founded Marseilles, but did not preserve the	<i>list</i>	539
Cyrus leads his army under the walls of Babylon,	<i>leads</i>	536
Daniel in the lions' den, — not a lion opened his	<i>lip</i>	537
The captivity of the Jews ends, with	<i>this</i>	536
Tarquin, the Proud, seized upon the kingdom of Rome, — a new	<i>leaf</i>	534
Cambyses, son of Cyrus, ascends the throne of Persia,	<i>then</i>	529
and dies afterwards from a wound in the	<i>leg</i>	521
Pisistratus, the best of tyrants, left Athens prosperous,	<i>left</i>	527
Anaximenes, of Miletus, invents the sun-dial,	<i>not to vex</i>	520
Edict of Darius Hystaspes in favor of the Jews,	<i>at last</i>	519
Darius repudiates Vashti, and marries Esther,	<i>Vash-ti*</i>	518
The dedication of the second Temple,	<i>with a lark</i>	515
Darius invades the Scythians, but is repulsed, in	<i>that</i>	513
Mordecai, the cousin of Esther, and Haman <i>swapt</i> stations,	<i>swapt</i>	510
Tarquin, the Proud, expelled from Rome, as a	<i>lynx</i>	509
Carthage made a treaty with Rome,	<i>the lynx</i>	509
Sardis burnt by the Ionians,	<i>scouts</i>	499
The first dictators of Rome, might be called power	<i>founts</i>	498
Rome the Saturnalia founds,	<i>founds</i>	497
Establishment of the Roman Tribunes,	<i>a scout</i>	493
Coriolanus found himself banished from Rome,	<i>found</i>	491
The Persians defeated by the Greeks at Marathon,	<i>Marath only</i>	490
The first proposition of the Agrarian law by Cassius	<i>no fool</i>	485
Aristides the Just banished from Athens, of guilt no	<i>proof</i>	484
First Quæstors at Rome, were they in quest of	<i>food</i>	482
The battles of Thermopylæ and Salamis, were Grecian	<i>proofs</i>	480
Simonides invented Mnemonics, aids	<i>to know</i>	479
Battles — Platea and Mycale, where Persians run and	<i>row</i>	479
Victory of the Eurymedon. — The Greeks defeated their	<i>foes</i>	466
Revolt of the Helots — the third Messenian war,	<i>O, see</i>	464
Ezra commissioned to build Jerusalem, by Artaxerxes, who furnishes him the	<i>funds</i>	457
Creation of the Decemvirs, one of whom proved a	<i>fiend</i>	451
Banishment of the Decemvirs, and death of Virginia, a	<i>queen</i>	449
Nehemiah went as governor to Jerusalem, his attempt did not	<i>fail</i>	445
Plebeians allowed to intermarry with the Patricians, who	<i>fail</i>	445
Pericles successful in the Samian war	<i>fort</i>	440
Roman Censors appointed, should they cause a	<i>fear</i>	437
The Peloponnesian war. Its causes and consequences	<i>find</i>	431
The Plague of Athens, its victims not a	<i>few</i>	429
Malachi, the last of the prophets, died,	<i>fell</i>	420
Retreat of the Ten Thousand, they needed no	<i>ox goad*</i>	401

*See Rule V. A date is frequently expressed on the commencement of a word.

58 Cork, Ireland, 115,000 Cork bark.

58 Petechora, 675 The pete soil.

1758. Noah Webster, 85.
James Monroe, 73.

G. M. de Lafayette, 77. Larush rue.
Fisher Ames, 50. Arushly.

EVENTS CHRONOLOGIZED.

The death of Socrates, a shame to his native	town	399
Battle of Coronea, where the Athenian said	I flee	394
Rome taken by the Gauls, and withers at their	touch	390
Battle of Leuctra, where Thebes spoils Sparta,	spoils	371
The first Plebeian Consul at Rome had	toes	366
The Thebans triumphed at Martinea, with	ease	362
Discovery of Analysis by Plato,	easy	360
The accession of Philip II., king of Macedon, was it	just	359
The breaking out of the Sacred War, was it	just	359
The Plebeians admitted to the dictatorship,	just	359
The Mausoleum erected, the sixth wonder, not without a	tug	351
The Plebeians admitted to the censorship, not without a	tug	351
Second commercial treaty between Rome and Carthage,	speeds	348
The Samnite war commenced, which lasted 53 years, where the	spot	343
Battle of Chæronea, what does it	speak	338
Plebeians admitted to the prætorship, they left the prætor's	spear	337
Accession of Alexander the Great and Darius, an unequal	team	336
Battle of the Granichus,	speaks	334
Battle of Arbela — fall of Darius, his last	jig	331
Alexander penetrates into India, his strength he	spends	327
Death of Alexander the Great, end of his	term	323
Demosthenes poisoned himself, his last journey he	sped	322
The Samnites pass the Romans under their yoke, they	tend	321
Seleucus establishes the kingdom of Syria, the first king of his	tribe	312
Papirius Cursor erects the first sun-dial at Rome, to mark the	hours	293
The Gauls invaded Greece,	ye know	279
The first silver money coined at Rome, its	damn	269
The conquest of Italy by Carthage,	ye saw	266
The first Punic war commenced, in defence of	hanks ¹	264
Regulus, defeated by the Carthaginians,	dies	256
The Clepsydra invented, and	hung	250
End of the first Punic war,	dog	241
The first play acted at Rome, used a	doll	240
Temple of Janus shut — first time since Numa, war put to	death	235
Hannibal takes Saguntum, but finds it	hard	219
The second Punic war, does not	halt	218
Battle of Thrasymenus, Hannibal scarce left his enemy a	plank	217
Battle of Cannæ, the victory Hannibal	has	216
The Romans take Syracuse, which the Carthaginians	had	212
The Romans conquer Sicily, but not in a	day	210
Hannibal's defeat at the battle of Zama,	eye	202
Battle of Cythæra, Rome increases its	bounds	197
The Romans defeated Antiochus the Great, who had defeated many	any	190
Pumps invented by Hero of Alexandria, the first of	any	190
Philopœmen abolishes the laws of Lycurgus's,	book	188
Banishment of Scipio Africanus from Rome, not as a	boor	187
Battle of Pydnæ — Perseus brought to Rome to be punished, for	frauds	168
The third Punic war, in which multitudes were	slain	149
Corinth and Carthage burnt to the ground, by	whom?	146
Precession of the Equinoxes, from difficulty	freed	142
The project of Tiberius Grachus, that the poor might	eat ²	133
Caius Grachus sought to accomplish the same,	end ²	121

¹ "The first Punic war was begun in defence of . . . a band of murderous savages."

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORICAL

The Jugurthine war commenced, by his	- band	111
The Cimbric war, one of Rome's greatest perils,	- aye	102
The king of Parthia sends a political embassy to China, as he	- ought	96
The Social and Mithridatic wars, were neither about	- calico	88
The first civil war raged, no safety even in the	- cradle	87
Roman servile war, resembled throwing overboard tea and	- peaches	73
War of the Pirates. Pompey defeated them, so they felt	- blue	67
Cataline's Conspiracy discovered by Cicero, who holds the	- mirror	63
First triumvirate — Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, give	- tobacco	60
Cicero banished at the instigation of Clodius. He wore his	- cloak	58
Cæsar visits Britain, in	- truth	55
Cæsar passes the Rubicon,	- Rubicon	49
The second civil war in Rome, to see who shall wear the	- boot	48
The Ptolemaic Library set on fire, it was	- old	47
Cato kills himself at Utica, He is his own	- foc	46
Julius Cæsar assassinated, like a	- quail	44
Second triumvirate — Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, its	- trait	43
Battle of Philippi — Brutus and Cassius defeated, They needed	- aid	42
Herod king of Judea, this	- year	37
Battle of Actium — Octavius's victory, he obtained the laurel	- sprig	31
The death of Antony and Cleopatra,	- each	30
Herod, king of Judea, murders his wife Mariamne,	- how	29
Augustus proclaimed Emperor of Rome, was it his	- due?	27

CHRISTIAN ERA, A. M. 4004.

	A. D.	
Varrus, with three legions, cut to pieces, who defeated	- you?	9
Tiberius, Emperor of Rome, when, do you	- ask?	14
Introduction of silk dresses by Tiberius, made of	- yarn	16
Pontius Pilate governor of Judea, was it his	- due?	27
Crucifixion of JESUS CHRIST, in the	- spring	30
Sejanus disgraced, does a felon's death find,		
Being strangled, because as it seem'd he designed	- find ^p	31
To murder Tiberius and all of his race,		
Usurp his high station and reign in his place,		
St. Paul's miraculous conversion, He manifested his	- zeal	35
Caligula becomes the fourth Emperor of Rome, this	- year	37
The Disciples called Christians first at Antioch,	- Antioch ^p	40
Sergius Paulus, the Proconsul, converted, through Paul's	- aid	42
Claudius slays Messalina — or aids,		
Then makes Agrippina his wife;		
His own son for hers he degrades,	- aids	48
Which done, she deprives him of life;		
She poisons her husband, to make her son room,		
Unwept and unpitied he goes to the tomb.		
Ah, Nerō! for what is the world to thank thee?	- thee	54
For poisoning Britannicus? Go see him lie	- lie	55
For making a bonfire of Rome in thy glee?	- glee	64
For the First Persecution of Christians we see,	- see	64
Or granting to Seneca how he might die?	- die ^p	65
Thy mother, ah me! 't was thy hand laid her low,	- low	59
If a mother thus perished! what blood might not flow,		

¹ See 1773, page 59, for an association.

Baltimore, United States, - 108,000 Why I more.

60 Dwina, 650 Such wins.

1760. General Prideaux killed.

George II., 77. Oct. 25.

EVENTS CHRONOLOGIZED.

Loadstone discovered, long before	tobacco	60
St. Peter and St. Paul crucified, martyrdom they	saw	66
Destruction of Jerusalem. The Temple a ruined	pyramid	70
The first recorded eruption of Vesuvius, you	know	79
The Second general Persecution of Christians, in Christianity's youth	now	95
St. John dies at Ephesus,	now	99
Tacitus, the Roman historian dies,	now	99
The Third Persecution under Trajan, How prejudice	betrays	106
Accession of Adrian, whose face was not quite	bald	117
An insurrection in which half a million of Jews die, instigated by the impostor Barchochebas, feed him on	beans	135
The Saracens first mentioned in history, a name they	gain	149
The Fourth Persecution under M. A. Antonius, with misery	fraught	166
The Fifth Persecution of Christians under Severus's	eye	202
Carracalla became Emperor, and slew his brother, with his own hand	hand	211
Heliogabalus assassinated by the guards,	help	222
Alexander Severus called to his aid 16 Senators, as his	help	222
Maximin, a gigantic Thracian peasant, Emperor of Rome. He excited the Sixth Persecution of the Christians, putting them to death		235
The secular games celebrated by Philip, the Arabian, to commemorate the thousandth year of Rome's great	deeds	248
Pompey's Theatre burnt in this year of	deeds	248
The Seventh Persecution of Christians under Darius,	hung	250
The Goths invade the Roman Empire, and on its borders	hung	250
Eighth Persecution under the Emperor Valerian. Among the victims were St. Lawrence, St. Stephen, and St. Cyprian, of Carthage, whom Valerian sought to	hush	258
Era of the Thirty Tyrants, and invasion of the Hun,	Hun	259
Sapor, the Persian, takes Antioch, in one of his	hauls	261
The Emperor Claudius pounced like a hawk,	hawk	268
Upon the rude Goths who his empire defied,		
And soon they concluded 't were better to walk,		
While of pestilence, he, after two years' reign, died,		270
Aurelian excited the Ninth Persecution ere he died,		272
Aurelian defeated Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, leaving her a	doit	273
Diocletian became Emperor of Rome, in a	Degree	284
Diocletian divided the empire, as he would an old	ewe	292
Diocletian excited the Tenth Persecution, ¹ the Christians	spying	303

¹ THE TEN PERSECUTIONS.

☞ Associate each of the Persecutions with the Symbols.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---------|-----|
| 1 | The FIRST PERSECUTION by NERO we see, | see | 64 |
| | Who once made a bonfire of Rome in his glee. | | |
| 2 | The SECOND occurred in Christianity's youth, | youth | 95 |
| | Under DOMITIAN, an opposer of truth. | | |
| 3 | The THIRD PERSECUTION, in good TRAJAN'S days, | days | 106 |
| | The only foul blot that detracts from his praise. | | |
| 4 | The FOURTH PERSECUTION, with miseries fraught, | fraught | 166 |
| | Is a comment on what good AURELIUS taught. | | |
| 5 | The FIFTH one occurred under SEVERUS'S eye, | eye | 202 |
| | Who was anxious indeed that the Christians should die. | | |
| 6 | The SIXTH PERSECUTION of Christians to death, | death | 235 |
| | Ceased not, until ceased brutal MAXIMIN'S breath. | | |
| 7 | Under DECIUS the SEVENTH, who, had he been hung, | hung | 250 |
| | We know not how many had joyfully sung. | | |
| 8 | The EIGHTH PERSECUTION sought Bishops to hush, | hush | 258 |
| | These, VALERIAN thought, what he needed to crush. | | |

61 Gambia, 630 Does the game mix?

1761. Samuel Richardson.
Bishop Hoadley, 85. Huss cu.

Samuel Davies, 37. Def ear.
Dr. Sherlock, 84. Sam rue co.

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORICAL

The Franks invade Gaul, and many an opposing Roman	<i>dies</i>	256
Diana, fair temple — earth's grandest of huts,	<i>huts,</i>	259
Where Paul met the craftsmen of shrines and of butts,		
Sent up its last offering, an incense of flame,		
And of all its proud glory there lives but the name,		
Maximientius, for a shroud, in Old Tiber clad,	<i>clad</i>	312
How few who mourned him — how many were glad.		
The death of the wicked Maximin,	<i>talk</i>	313
The opinions of Arius promulgated, and with the Bible	<i>clash</i>	318
Constantine the Great, sole Emperor, the commencement of his	<i>term</i>	323
First Ecclesiastical Council at Nice,	<i>I hie</i>	325
Constantine embraces Christianity, in the capital it pitches its	<i>tents</i>	328
Removal of the seat of Empire from Rome to Constantinople	<i>no jest</i>	329
Death of Constantine, he lays down his	<i>spear</i>	337
The Empire divided among Constantine's three sons, ¹	<i>a spear</i>	337
Julian, the apostate Emperor. He restores Paganism, and vainly at-		
tempts to build the temple, which was not	<i>easy</i>	360
The battle of Adrianople, Valens defeated, and his army	<i>spoilt</i>	378
Invention of saddles, a riding	<i>tool</i>	385
Theodosius, the last sole Roman Emperor, the purple	<i>took</i>	388
Theodosius prohibits Paganism, which you must not	<i>touch</i>	390
Theodosius divides the Empire into the Eastern and Western,	<i>towns</i>	395
Arcadius succeeds to the Eastern and Honorius to the Western,	<i>towns</i>	395
The first bell founded,	<i>O try</i>	400
Alaric, the Visigoth, takes Rome, — its	<i>fall</i>	410
The Kingdom of the Visigoths founded, at first it was	<i>scant</i>	412
The Kingdom of the Burgundians established, they lay out their	<i>farm</i>	413
The Kingdom of the Franks founded, by Pharamond	<i>fell</i>	420
The Kingdom of the Vandals, in Africa, by Genseric the	<i>ferocious</i>	427
The Romans withdraw from Britain, their loss the British	<i>felt</i>	428
Attila demanded payment of Theodosius, he claimed his	<i>fees</i>	446

9	{ The NINTH PERSECUTOR AURELIAN, ere	<i>ere</i>	272
	{ The edict he sign'd did a thunderbolt hear.*		
10	{ The TENTH, DIOCLETIAN, on Christmas day spying	<i>spying</i>	303
	{ A meeting of Christians, he left them all dying†		

1. CONSTANTINE'S SONS, WITH THE DATE OF THEIR DEATHS.

1. CRISPUS.

Four sons had Constantine the Great,		
To slay CRISPUS, Fausta did tempt,	<i>tempt</i>	326
Soon after she met a like fate,		
But from guilt, not like him exempt.		

2. CONSTANTINE.

CONSTANTINE designed to extort	<i>extort</i>	340
From Constans' dominions a part,		
But his fancied triumphs were short,		
As death soon found way to his heart.		

3. CONSTANTIUS.

CONSTANTIUS reigned in the East,		
His character easy and weak,	<i>easy</i>	360
His rule was the longest and least,		
Though his empire included the Greek.		

4. CONSTANS.

And CONSTANS the youngest still clung	<i>clung</i>	350
To regions he ruled in the West,		
Until Magnentius up sprung.		
And the Empire attempted to wrest.		

* Aurelian was arrested in the act of signing the edict for the Persecution of the Christians by a thunderbolt falling at his feet.

† The doors were barred and the house set on fire, and six hundred perished.

62 Fez, Barbary States, 100,000 Give Fez a try.

62 Loire, 620 Sell lower.

1762. Dr. Bradley, 70. Bowdry.
Roger Griswold, 50. Gaudly.

Lord Anson, 62. Atry me.
Edward Nares, 79. Naud row.

EVENTS CHRONOLOGIZED.

The Saxons enter Britain, ¹	<i>fain</i>	449
Attila defeated at the battle of Chalons, the	<i>fraud² fiend</i>	451
Venice founded by refugees from Venetia, in the	<i>fuss</i>	452
Death of Attila, <i>the scourge of God</i> , wrap him in	<i>furs</i>	453
Genseric takes and pillages Rome, as easily as he crossed the	<i>Pruth</i>	455
Accession of Leo the Great, — dress him in	<i>fur</i>	457
Augustulus Romulus, last Emperor of Rome, resigns to Odoacer, the		
Herulian chief,	<i>a foxes paw</i>	476
Death of Genseric, the Vandal, he was	<i>foi'd</i>	477
The battle of Soissons gained by Clovis, no	<i>fool</i>	485
Anastasius, Emperor of the East, a throne he	<i>found</i>	491
Odoacer murdered by Theodoric, the Ostrogoth,	<i>scout</i>	493
Clovis converted to Christianity, as he	<i>fought</i>	496
Clovis makes Paris his capital, there his army	<i>lay</i>	510
The Persecution of the Jews, not the	<i>last</i>	519
Theodoric puts Boethius to death, the last of	<i>them</i>	526
Two earthquakes in the East, the first, of	<i>them</i>	526
The second,	<i>shrunk</i>	557
The order of Benedictines instituted, first stand upon	<i>legs</i>	527
Justinian, Emperor of the East,	<i>left</i>	527
The first Monastery of the West at Monte Cassino,	<i>then</i>	529
An Insurrection at Constantinople, takes the	<i>lead</i>	532
Justinian's Code of Laws,	<i>lisp</i>	533
Belisarius takes Carthage, and turns over a new	<i>leaf</i>	534
Computation of Time by the Christian Era adopted, as we	<i>learn</i>	536
Belisarius conquers Italy and takes Rome, I	<i>think</i>	537
Belisarius refuses the sceptre of Italy,	<i>long</i>	540
King Arthur in Britain died, and in his grave was	<i>laid</i>	542
Totila, the Goth, takes Italy's, lot	<i>lot</i>	543
But, as many would do, he plunders it not.		
Belisarius reconquered it, but it was vain,	<i>vain</i>	549
For Totila, the Goth, retook it again.		
Silkworms brought from China by two Monks, who kept them	<i>snug</i>	551
Totila defeated and killed,		
By Narses, but not with a crutch,	<i>crutch</i>	553
And Italy's Gothic Empire,		
Thus ended — one battle too much.		
Did Clotaire crush his opponents?	<i>crush</i>	558
Belisarius for his eminent services to Justinian saw his property con-		
fiscated, his	<i>lawns</i>	565
Kingdom of the Lombards founded, put their <i>long beards</i> into a	<i>vault</i>	568
The Latin language ceases to be spoken, by	<i>Lucy</i>	580

1 * * * * *

For help in the end, to the Saxons they send,
Fain came they, and then the foe fly, *for* 447
 But woe to the day of their coming, for they
 Are noble and valiant in fight;
 Their own native land, is a desolate strand
 And this is so lovely and bright, —
 The victor has spoil as the meed of his toil,
 Is the motto they choose to obey;
 So each of them sends to call over his friends,
 And the Islanders yield to their *way*.

² The word *fraud* represents 162, the thousands slain at Chalons.

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORICAL

64 Peshwar, Africa, 99,000 A fresh war now.

Antioch destroyed by an earthquake, for which historians	<i>vouch</i>	590
Gregory the Great becomes Pope, we are willing to	<i>vouch</i>	590
St Augustine goes over to Britain, to fulfil his	<i>vouch</i>	596
Papal supremacy and Image worship a	<i>mystery</i>	606
Heraclius becomes Emperor, they	<i>say</i>	610
Clotaire II. sole King of France, upon the throne he	<i>sat</i>	613
The Persians take captive 270,000, or the <i>erysipilas</i>	<i>man</i>	619
Era of the Hegira, or the flight of	<i>Mohammed</i>	622
Chosroes deposed and compelled to witness the murder of his eighteen sons, did not his heart	<i>melt?</i>	628
Death of Mohammed, who went to	<i>bliss</i>	632
Pens first made from quills, to write an	<i>autograph</i>	634
Alexandrian Library destroyed, after the Saracens'	<i>sort</i>	640
The Lombard Code of Laws	<i>meet</i>	643
The Saracens take Cyprus, something they	<i>seek</i>	648
Yezdegerd, the last of the Sassanides, defeated and killed, and Persia annexed to the Caliphate, like a	<i>mug</i>	651
The era of the Sassanides,		226
The Saracens take Rhodes, and raise the Colossus from the	<i>mud</i>	652
The Saracens pay tribute, without a	<i>blush</i>	658
Organs first used in Churches, remember we	<i>must</i>	659
Constantinople besieged by the Saracens, vainly they	<i>sued</i>	672
The Saracens invade Spain, but are expelled from its	<i>soil</i>	675
Justinian II. Emperor, when he ought to have been at	<i>school</i>	685
Justinian II. exiled to Chessonæ in the	<i>south</i>	695
Ceadwalla take Sussex and Kent, in	<i>gloom</i>	686
Anafesto First Doge of Venice,	<i>mould</i>	697
John the Patrician, defeats the Saracens, they are	<i>mown</i>	699
After the battle of Xerxes, Roderic sought to pass	<i>pass</i>	712
The Guadalquivir in his flight, but he was drowned, alas!		
The Saracens take Spain, as with a	<i>charm</i>	713
Pope Gregory II. pursued a wrong	<i>path</i>	715
Leo III., Greek Emperor, worthy his	<i>rank</i>	717
The reign of Pelayo, the	<i>rash</i>	718
Leo III. forbids the worship of pictures, images, and saints, a	<i>check</i>	726
Pope Gregory expelled the Lombards, as a	<i>pest</i>	729
The bloody battle of TOURS lasted seven days, of which we	<i>read</i>	732
The Abbassides triumph over the Omniades, whom they	<i>enchain</i>	749
The Saracen Caliph, Alamansor, a cruel	<i>chief</i>	754
A general council at Constantinople condemn the worship of images, pictures, and saints as idolatry, in opposition to Rome's	<i>chief</i>	754
End of the Lombard Kingdom,	<i>rueful</i>	774
Haroun Al Raschid Caliph, his a splendid	<i>room</i>	786
Constantine reigns, in his mother's	<i>room</i>	786
Restoration of Image worship,	<i>poor</i>	787
The Bishops <i>idly</i> (370) oppose the project.		
The Danes appear in England,	<i>poor</i>	787
Irene murders her son Constantine, the unfeeling	<i>rook</i>	787
Irene wishes to marry Charlemagne, but he lets her	<i>pout</i>	793
Upon Cyprus and Rhodes the Saracens pour,	<i>pour</i>	797
Charlemagne Emperor, his empire	<i>oozy</i>	800
Leo, the Armenian Greek Emperor, give him a	<i>cat</i>	813
Alamon, the Caliph, give a	<i>cat</i>	813

64 Rio Bassos, 600 For brass the squaw spy.

1764. **Hogarth**, 67. *Hour blue.* **John Dubois**, 78. *Dawfpoo.*
Stephen Van Ransalaer, 75. *Raufpie.* **Edward Livingston**, 72. *Laufre.*

EVENTS CHRONOLOGIZED.

Louis, the German, give a	cap	817
Michael II, the Stammerer Emperor, give him his prison	key	820
Egbert unites the Saxon Heptarchy, let him stand upon	kegs	821
The Caliph's Turkish Guard, give them a	cob	841
Michael III., a bad boy, it is	agreed ^p	842
Union of the Picts and Scots, forming Scotland, in a	cot	843
The Normans take Rouen, every	cot	843
The treaty of Verdun, was it formed in a	cot	843
Hamburg taken by the Saracens, for its	broth	845
Alphonso the Great, give him a pair of	shoes	866
Alfred the Great king of England, heals the	broils	871
Charles, the fat Emperor,	cools	881
Charles, the fat, deposed, but not put into a	coop	887
Louis IV., of Germany, the Child,	grown	899
Death of Alfred the Great, he crosses the	styx	900
Normans established in Normandy, which they	want	912
Five German nations elect an Emperor, whom they	want	912
Constantine VII, Emperor, A five years' old boy they	want	912
Otho, the Great Emperor, what did he	dream?	936
St. Dunstan Abbott of Glastonbury, his cell	drear	937
Edgar, King of England, he carried off a	nun	959
Hugh Capet, King of France, did he	stoop?	987
Pope Sylvester II., a	noun	999
Arabic numerals introduced,	all try	1000
Ethelred massacres the Danes,	all ye	1002
Which rouses Sweyn's avenging arm,	arm	1013
Canute, the first Danish King of England, caught in the	trap	1017
Romanus III., Emperor, feed him on	eggs	1028
Zoe poisons Romanus, her husband, the first of her	trio	1034
Christian kingdoms of Spain united, by Sancho's	zeal	1035
The Comneni family rise up,	up	1057
Battle of HASTINGS. The Norman Conquest, William	saw	1066
Doomsday Book formed,	shy	1080
Accession of William Rufus, a	troop	1087
"The Old Man of the Mountains," establishes the "Assassins"	young	1090
The FIRST of THE CRUSADES, the cause of	woe	1096
Jerusalem taken by the Crusaders,	now	1099
The led dies now	now	1099
Henry I., King of England, who deserves the title	bad ^t	1100
Wars between England and France begun, so put up the	bars	1113
Knights of St. John and Knights Templars, known by their	garb	1118
The Shipwreck — Prince Henry drowned, toll the	bell	1120
The Concordat of Worms, put to	bed	1122
Stephen, the <i>twenty-fourth</i> King of England, feed him on	beans	1135
Alphonso, the first King of Portugal, give a	bean	1139
Manuel I., Greek Emperor, a name has	got	1143
Arnold of Brescia, give	beef	1144
The SECOND CRUSADE,	bold	1147
Frederic Barrabossa,	gave	1152
Milan destroyed by Frederic Barrabossa, the	base	1162
Genghis Khan, the greatest of murderers, born	see ^p	1164
The Constitutions of Clarendon,	see ^p	1164
The Invasion of Ireland by Henry II.,	bare	1172

65 Nieman, 550 Lull the man.

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORICAL

Saladin takes Jerusalem, to	build	1187
The THIRD CRUSADE undertaken, pull on your	boots	1189
Richard Cœur de Lion, King of England, in	boots	1189
The Crusaders take Acre, whither they are	bound	1191
John, the <i>twenty-seventh</i> Sovereign of England, give a	gourd	1199
The FOURTH CRUSADE undertaken, which	eye	1202
The battle of Tolosa, between the Christians and Moors,	had	1212
Battle of Bouvines between Philip and John, a	harp	1214
Magna Charta granted by King John,	hath	1215
The FIFTH CRUSADE was fruitless,	hands	1217
Louis IX., King of France, on	deck	1226
The SIXTH CRUSADE, by Frederic II., give him an	herb	1228
The Hanseatic League of the towns, not about	a hog	1241
The SEVENTH CRUSADE, by Louis IX., what were his	deeds	1248
Alphonzo X., King of Castile and Leon, descended from	Eve	1252
Linen first made in England, in a	hut	1253
The Second Greek Empire established,	below	1259
The first Parliament of England, a	haul	1265
Louis IX. set on foot the EIGHTH CRUSADE, in which he died, <i>erysipilas</i>		1270
Glass Mirrors invented, their	era	1271
Edward I., <i>twenty-ninth</i> Sovereign of England, was not	addle-pated	1272
The Sicilian Vespers, 4000 French massacred, their	dooms	1282
The Conquest of Wales, by Edward I.,	hoot	1283
Philip the Fair, King of France,	smooth	1285
The decision of Edward I. between Baliol and Bruce, an old	ewe	1292
Wallace's attempt to free Scotland, for an	hour	1297
Spectacles invented at Pisa, put them	down	1299
The battle of Courtray. The French defeated,	arm ye	1302
The Mariners Compass invented, with which, sailors	arm ye	1302
Knights of St. John at Rhodes,	a tax	1310
Battle of BANNOCKBURN. Scotland freed,	a task	1314
Battle of Morgarten. Independence of Switzerland,	a spark	1315
Rise of the Ottoman Power,	a speck	1326
Notes of Music invented, which	teach	1330
Union of Rense. Opposition to the Pope,	speak	1338
Battle of Tarifa, Cannons first used,	a sport	1340
Cantacuzene, a Regency,	a job	1341
Battle of Cressy gained by the English, upon	a claim	1346
The Revolution of Rienzi, as we are	told	1347
The Pestilence prevails through Europe, it	speeds	1348
Peter the Cruel. <i>Patty an ju</i> , (Rule IX.) Hang him with	ivy	1350
Great Earthquake in South Roumelia,	triumph	1355
Marino Faliero, the <i>fifty-seventh</i> Doge of Venice executed, in	triumph	1355
Battle of Poitiers, King John taken prisoner,	a turn	1356
John Wickliffe commenced a reformation, not	easy	1360
Invention of Metal-drawing and Pins,	easy	1360
Accession of Charles V., of France,	I see	1364
Accession of Tamerlane, who vowed but idly, ¹	idly	1370
The Great Schism. The Apostolic Succession,	spoilt	1378
The Invention of Playing Cards,	I shy	1380
John of Portugal, the usurper, give	a tooth	1385

¹ At nineteen he became religious, and made a vow never to injure any living thing. He was shepherd till the age of twenty-seven. Fourteen crowns encircled his brow.

EVENTS CHRONOLOGIZED.

The Insurrection of Wat Tyler, who used his	<i>tools</i>	1381
Accession of Bajazet, in an iron cage fed with	<i>a spoon</i>	1389
Accession of HOUSE OF LANCASTER, in Henry IV.,	<i>arm now</i>	1399
Battle of Angora. Defeat of Bajazet by Tamerlane,	<i>ask ye</i>	1402
The accession of Sigismond, his opposers could not	<i>thwart</i>	1410
Battle of Agincourt, the English defeat the French,	<i>scathe</i>	1415
The unworthy John II. of Navarre,	<i>scan</i>	1419
The Treaty of Troyes,	<i>fell</i>	1420
Accession of Henry VI., and Charles VII., both	<i>fed</i>	1422
Joan of Arc raises the siege of Orleans. Her inspiration	<i>felt</i>	1428
Joan of Arc burnt at the stake by the English, we	<i>find</i>	1431
Cosmo I., of Florence, the "Father of his Country"	<i>go to</i>	1434
Alphonso V., of Naples, his throne they sought to	<i>filch</i>	1435
Invention of Carriages, to be drawn not by	<i>a fox</i>	1440
Invention of Printing, somewhat in the	<i>fog</i>	1441
Constantine Palæologus, last of the Greek Emperors,	<i>feeds</i>	1448
Insurrection of Jack Cade, not a	<i>fiend</i>	1451
Taking of Constantinople, and the Emperor's	<i>furs</i>	1453
At the Battle of St. Albans,	<i>go lie</i>	1455
The invention of Felt Hats, made of	<i>fur</i>	1457
Engraving on Copper invented, when	<i>ask Ma</i>	1461
Accession of Edward IV., and Louis XI.,	<i>ask Ma</i>	1461
Era of the Ernestene and Albertine Houses, with all their	<i>faults</i>	1464
Accession of Galeazzo Sforza, who merited his	<i>foes</i>	1466
Marriage of Ferdinand the Catholic and Isabella, the	<i>fawn</i>	1469
At the Battle of Tewksbury Edward IV. foils his enemies,	<i>foils</i>	1471
Charles of Burgundy killed, his enterprises	<i>foiled</i>	1477
The Inquisition established at Seville,	<i>go shy</i>	1480
Accession of Edward V., and Charles VIII., both boys	<i>afoot</i>	1483
Richard III. conceals his nephews, mischief	<i>afoot</i>	1483
Battle of Bosworth, Henry VII. defeated Richard III., each	<i>afoot</i>	1485
Cape of Good Hope discovered by Bartholomew Diaz,	<i>go shoe</i>	1486
Pope Innocent VIII., and Lorenzo de Medici die, they are	<i>gone</i>	1492
The Conquest of Grenada and expulsion of the Jews from Spain,	<i>gone</i>	1492
First voyage of Columbus for discovery,	<i>gone</i>	1492
Expedition of Charles VIII. to Naples, he resolved to	<i>prowl</i>	1495
The Cabots first discover North America, its coasts they	<i>scour</i>	1497
Columbus sent to Spain in chains, sorely	<i>trieD</i>	1500
Discovery of Brazil, and birth of Charles V., both	<i>trieD</i>	1500
Death of Alexander I. from poison prepared for another,	<i>crying</i>	1503
The French defeated at the battle of Creignola,	<i>crying</i>	1503
League of Cambray, ¹ Lo Ma Fe Ju,	<i>a lycanthropy</i>	1508
Accession of Henry VIII., marries Catharine of Spain,	<i>a lynx</i>	1509
Holy league against France, ² SwiS Ve Ju	<i>lay</i>	1516
Conquest of Cuba by the Spaniards,	<i>Cuba</i>	1511
Battle of Ravenna gained by Gaston de Foix, little more than	<i>a lad</i>	1512
Florida discovered by Ponce de Leon, who thought to become	<i>a lad</i>	1512
Selim I. poisoned his father Bajazet II., growing bad from	<i>a lad</i>	1512
Battle of Flodden-field, James IV. slain, in	<i>that</i>	1513

¹ Louis XII., the Emperor Maximilian, Ferdinand of Spain, and Pope Julius II., united against Venice.

² Switzerland, Spain, Venice, and Pope Julius II.

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORICAL

Accession of <i>that</i> wicked Christian II., who married Isabella, sister of Charles V.	<i>that</i>	1513
Balboa discovered the South Sea, (Pacific,) in	<i>that</i>	1513
Accession of Francis I. <i>Favalidle</i> not	<i>a lark</i>	1515
Battle of Marignan Francis I. defeated the Swiss,	<i>a lark</i>	1515
Death of Ferdinand and accession of Charles V.,	<i>alas!</i>	1516
Death of Stanislaus and accession of Louis II., his son,	<i>alas!</i>	1516
Reformation of Luther, for which	<i>thank him</i>	1517
Slaves introduced into America, who deserves	<i>a thank?</i>	1517
Invention of Gunlocks, whom shall we	<i>thank?</i>	1517
Discovery of Mexico, followed by	<i>a crash</i>	1518
Cortes invades Mexico, an Empire	<i>vast</i>	1519
Voyage around the world commenced, an undertaking	<i>vast</i>	1519
Charles V. Emperor, of an Empire	<i>vast</i>	1519
The Massacre of the Swedish nobility, they could not	<i>avert</i>	1520
Death of Montezuma, which he could not	<i>avert</i>	1520
Meeting of Henry VIII and Francis I., war did not	<i>avert</i>	1520
Introduction of Turkeys and Chocolate into England, to	<i>vez</i>	1520
The Turks take Belgrade, without the loss of	<i>a leg</i>	1521
Siege of Rhodes with 200,000 men, by Soliman I.,	<i>led</i>	1522
Accession of Gustavus Vasa, the historian	<i>avers</i>	1523
Discovery of New Holland by the Portuguese,	<i>crews</i>	1525
Battle of Pavia, Francis I. taken prisoner by Charles V., and his	<i>crews</i>	1525
Institution of the Capuchin Order, of	<i>crews</i>	1525
Walachia and Moldavia overrun by the Turks, and the fatal battle of Mohaz, the Turks conquered	<i>them</i>	1526
Francis Pizzarro invades Peru, and butchers many of	<i>them</i>	1526
Henry VIII. begins to <i>aver</i> his marriage with Catharine unlawful,		1527
New Guinea discovered by Savedra, a Spaniard,	<i>aver</i>	1527
Vienna besieged by the Turks, a piratical	<i>crew</i>	1529
The Reformers acquired the name of PROTESTANTS, as	<i>a crew</i>	1529
First voyage to Guinea for elephants' teeth, as an ivory	<i>thing</i>	1530
The Confession of Augsburg, a futile	<i>thing</i>	1530
The League of Smalcald, in favor of	<i>liberty</i>	1531
Henry VIII. marries Anne Boleyn, to the altar	<i>lead</i>	1532
Ivan V. Does Ivan the Terrible limp?	} <i>limp</i>	1533
Sir Thomas More. Sir T. More resign the Great Seal,		
Elizabeth born. The Lady Elizabeth crimp,		
Or Calvinists, fiery with zeal,		
Reformation of Henry VIII. in England, who turns over a new	<i>leaf</i>	1534
Accession of Christian III., who turns over a new	<i>leaf</i>	1534
Cartier visits Canada. and turns over a	<i>leaf</i>	1534
Cortez discovered California, give him	<i>a veal</i>	1535
The Anabaptist War in Germany, murdered else than	<i>a veal</i>	1535
Execution of Anne Boleyn, "alas! that I should come to	<i>this</i> "	1536
First suppression of the Monasteries in England, from	<i>this</i>	1536
Alexander de Medici assassinated by a relative, I	<i>think</i>	1537
Succeeded by Cosmo de Medici the First Grand Duke, I	<i>think</i>	1537
Henry VIII.'s third wife, Jane Seymour, dies in child-bed, I	<i>think</i>	1537
Chili discovered by Diego de Almagro, I	<i>think</i>	1537
Invention of Lotteries, to gambling	<i>leads</i>	1538
Last Castilian Cortes assembled, who has the	<i>list?</i>	1539
The Expedition of De Soto to Florida, mention his	<i>list</i>	1539

68 Munich, Bavaria, 95,000 A Munich youth.

EVENTS CHRONOLOGIZED.

Ignatius Loyola founds the order of Jesuits, which existed	<i>long</i>	1540
First English vessel sails to China, with	<i>a log</i>	1541
River Mississippi discovered, from	<i>a log</i>	1541
Cartier builds <i>a log</i> fort at Quebec,	<i>a log</i>	1541
Assassination of Pizarro, his conquest what	<i>avails</i>	1541
Japan discovered by the Portuguese,	<i>laid</i>	1542
Death of Hernando de Soto, in a hollow oak, in the river	<i>laid</i>	1542
Mary Stuart born, in her cradle	<i>laid</i>	1542
Catharine Howard beheaded, on the block her head she	<i>laid</i>	1542
Peace of Crespi, the French give up Italy, and her	<i>creeks</i>	1544
Silver mines of Potosi discovered, what does it	<i>avail?</i>	1545
Massacre of the Vaudois, what does it	<i>avail?</i>	1545
The Council of Trent, what does it	<i>avail?</i>	1545
Assassination of Cardinal Beaton, <i>beaten</i> to death with	<i>a thorn</i>	1546
Doctrines of Socinius promulgated, to Calvin	<i>a thorn</i>	1546
Death of Henry VIII. and Francis I., do their spirits go	<i>aloft?</i>	1547
Death of Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico, shall he go	<i>aloft?</i>	1547
Accession of Edward VI. and Henry II., who go	<i>aloft</i>	1547
Fesehi's conspiracy in Genoa, he goes	<i>aloft</i>	1547
Invention of the Balance Wheel, one of the philosopher's	<i>creeds</i>	1548
Roberval sails for Canada with a colony, but they are all	<i>lost</i>	1549
The Plough introduced into Peru, to agriculture an	<i>ally</i>	1550
Era of the English Puritans, Liberty's	<i>ally</i>	1550
Treaty of Passau, Germany and Protestantism	<i>allied</i>	1552
Mary, Queen of England, give	<i>a crutch</i>	1553
Roxalana murdered her step-son, Mustapha,	<i>a crutch</i>	1553
Mary married Philip II., who thus sought to become	<i>a thief</i>	1554
John Rogers and others burnt, for them let Gardiner	<i>lurk</i>	1555
Coligni sends a colony to Brazil, for whom Portuguese	<i>lurk</i>	1555
Abdication of Charles V.,	<i>thus</i>	1556
Accession of Sebastian at three years of age, give him	<i>a crumb</i>	1557
Accession of Elizabeth, does she take	<i>snuff?</i>	1558
Peace of Chateau Cambresis, peace even with	<i>a crust</i>	1559
Accession of Charles IX., a boy ten years old, and	<i>busy</i>	1560
John Knox engaged in the Reformation in Scotland,	<i>busy</i>	1560
Eric, King of Sweden,	<i>busy</i>	1560
Coligni plants a colony in Florida, so they may be free from	<i>abuse</i>	1562
First Civil War in France, Catholics Protestants	<i>abuse</i>	1562
The English engage in the Slave Trade, let demons	<i>laugh</i>	1563
Michael Angelo, <i>also</i> Calvin, died,	}	<i>also</i> 1564
Shakspeare and Galileo born beside,		
While first in coaches English gentry ride,		
Mary, Queen of Scots, marries Darnley, let royalty	<i>crawl</i>	1565
The Holy League for the extirpation of Protestantism, and its	<i>laws</i>	1566
Murder of Rizzio, in defiance of the	<i>laws</i>	1566
The Turks invade Hungary, regardless of all	<i>laws</i>	1566
The Second Civil War in France, Battle of St. Dennis,	<i>crawl'd</i>	1567
Murder of Darnley by Bothwell, or some viper that	<i>crawl'd</i>	1567
Mary Stuart takes refuge in England after the defeat of her forces	<i>a vault</i>	1568
at Glasgow, and Elizabeth puts her in		
Execution of the Counts Egmont and Horn, put their bodies in <i>a vault</i>		1568
Battle of Jarnic, the Protestants defeated, on	<i>a lawn</i>	1569
Catharine made peace with the Huguenots, whom she resolved to <i>bury</i>		1570

69 Tagus, 620 They Tag us.

1769. Napoleon Bonaparte, 52. *Bawn la.*
Duke of Wallington.

Tecumseh, 44. *Tawn fee.*
Dewitt Clinton 59. *Cawn thou.*

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORICAL

70 Bouen, France, 92,000 We ruin.

Massacre of St. Bartholomew,	avoid	1572
Sigismund II. died, the last of the Jagellons, the throne	void	1572
The Duke of Norfolk executed, a fate he could not	avoid	1572
Remorse and death of Charles IX., did he bend the	knee? ^p	1574
Cosmo, Grand Duke of Tuscany, died, did he bend the	knee? ^p	1574
The league for the extirpation of the Protestants, they	rue ^p	1577
The Republic of Holland formed, the united	ark row	1579
Union of Spain and Portugal, Portugal of the Spanish	ark shy	1580
Siberia conquered, which acknowledged the first Russian	uca se	1581
Calendar reformed by Gregory XIII., a Popish	rebuke	1582
Theodore succeeds Ivan the Terrible,	aloof	1584
The Prince of Orange murdered, from his murderers keep	aloof	1584
Sir Walter Raleigh attempts to colonize Virginia, his efforts unsuc- cessful, he might have better kept	aloof	1584
Davis's Straits discovered, on	a cruise	1586
Potatoes introduced into Ireland, after	a cruise	1586
Raleigh's colony carried to England by Sir F. Drake, on his	cruise	1586
Mary Stuart executed, 45 years after she first lay in her	cradle ^p	1587
Destruction of the invincible Armada, at it	look	1588
The Duke of Guise, and the Cardinal of Lorraine assassinated,	look	1588
<i>The English Mercury</i> , first newspaper published, at it	look	1588
Henry III. assassinated by Jacques Clement, did he die in a	swoon?	1589
Sigismund III. united Poland and Sweden,	a crowd	1592
Telescope and Thermometer invented, a	telescope ^p	1592
Henry IV. abjured the Protestant religion, from policy	though	1593
The United Provinces gain the victory of Turnhout, and Philip	devour	1597
First European child born in North America, put in the	cradle ^p	1597
End of the Ruric Dynasty in Russia, in	crowds	1598
The Edict of Nantes, toleration to Protestant	crowds	1598
Revolt in Ireland, of Irish	crowds	1598
Oliver Cromwell born, to control	a crown	1599
The East India Company formed, their	yarn try	1600
Union of England and Scotland, which became	auxiliary	1603
The Gunpowder Plot, is not	mythological	1605
The Settlement at Jamestown, is	as true	1607
The founding of Quebec by Champlain, no	sycophant	1608
Hudson River discovered, a sort of	syphon	1609
Hudson, his son, and some others, they say, } Deserted and perished, in Hudson's Bay, }	say	1610
Henry IV. assassinated by Ravaillac, we may	say	1610
The Moors expelled from Spain, to some foreign	strand	1611
Accession of Gustavus Adolphus, who died on a foreign	strand	1611
EVANGELICAL UNION FORMED, many are glad, } MATTHIAS IS EMPEROR, many are mad. }		1612
Pocahontas marries John Rolfe, by his side she	sat	1613
Michael Romanoff on the Throne of Russia,	sat	1613
New York settled by the Dutch, at New York they	sat	1613
Napier invents Logarithms, he strips off the	mask	1614
The States' General of France meet the last time previous to the Revolution in 1793, put on the	mask	1614
Fort Orange erected, let it Albany	mark	1615
Concini, Marshal d'Ancre assassinated, he	sank	1617
Plough introduced into Virginia, necessary almost as	salt	1618

1770. John T. Kirkland, 70. *Kry ry.*
Walter Scott, 62. *Spy me.*George Canning, 57. *Cry up.*
George Whitefield, 56. *Waf us.*

71 Apalachicola, .. 510 The coal lay under

1771. Lyman Law, 71. *Larropa*.
Timothy Alden, 68. *Arpa soo*.

Dr. Tobias Smollet, 61. Say ma.
Thomas Gray.

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORICAL

The Treaty of Westphalia, peace they	- - - - -	<i>seek</i>	1648
The Treaty of Munster, independence they	- - - - -	<i>seek</i>	1648
Charles I. of England beheaded, it is	- - - - -	<i>seen</i>	1649
Montrose executed.	{ 'T was thus the old Highlander sung, As to his knee his grandson clung, }	<i>sung</i>	1650

"A traitor* sold the great Montrose, — O, deed of deathless shame!
I charge thee, boy, if e'er thou meet with one of Assynt's name—
Be it upon the mountain side, or yet within the glen,
Stand he in martial gear, alone, or backed by armed men—
Face him as thou wouldst face the man, who wronged thy sire's renown;
Remember of what blood thou art, and strike the caitiff down!
He mounted up the gibbet high, and turned him to the crowd,
And to the people standing round, thus calmly spoke aloud—
'For truth and right, 'gainst treason's might, this hand has always striven,
Ye raise it up a witness still, in eye of earth and heaven.
Then nail my head on yonder tower—give every town a limb—
And God who made shall gather them;—I go from you to him.
Yet sought I not in battle-field, a wreath of such renown,
Nor dared I hope, my dying day, to win the martyr's crown.'
Some heard in sorrow, some in pride, one only dared to smile,
'T was he who sold his king for gold—that master-fiend Argyle!"

A Dutch colony settles the Cape of Good Hope, as	- - - - -	<i>such</i>	1650
North Carolina settled, but not	- - - - -	<i>much</i>	1650
Battle of Worcester, Cromwell defeats the Scots and breaks their	<i>mug</i>		1651
War between England and Holland, they get into	- - - - -	<i>a muss</i>	1652
The Long Parliament dissolved, it ceases to	- - - - -	<i>gloat</i>	1653
Christianna abdicates the throne of Sweden, the	- - - - -	<i>musk</i>	1654
Conquest of Jamaica, through the aid of	- - - - -	<i>sulphur</i>	1655
Quakers persecuted in Massachusetts by law,	- - - - -	<i>law</i> ^p	1656
Charles X. conquers John Casimir, of Poland, who thought to	- - - - -	<i>soar</i>	1657
Dunkirk taken from the Spaniards, who lose more than	- - - - -	<i>a muff</i>	1658
Death of Oliver Cromwell, lay his head on	- - - - -	<i>a muff</i>	1658
Pocket watches invented, which may be put in	- - - - -	<i>a muff</i>	1658
Aurengzebe dethrones his father, without	- - - - -	<i>a moan</i>	1659
The Peace of the Pyrenees, a wedding, not a	<i>moan</i>		1659
Restoration of Charles II., who might have made a good	- - - - -	<i>sawyer</i>	1660
New York taken from the Dutch, was it wrong? It seems	- - - - -	<i>so</i>	1664
The Great Plague in London, we will call it death's	- - - - -	<i>maul</i>	1665
The Great Fire in London, perhaps cooked many a	- - - - -	<i>sausage</i>	1666
Battle of Solway, neither party	- - - - -	<i>sued</i>	1672
The two De Witts murdered by their countrymen, which of them	<i>sued?</i>		1672
King Philip's War in New England, stains the	- - - - -	<i>soil</i>	1675
Rebellion of Bacon, in Virginia, who for a commission	- - - - -	<i>sues</i>	1676
Episcopacy established in Scotland, producing a war of extermina- tion, shedding blood enough to make the ground	- - - - -	<i>moist</i>	1679
William Penn settles Pennsylvania, without	- - - - -	<i>blood</i>	1682
Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney put to death, the tyrant to	- - - - -	<i>suit</i>	1683
Sobieski defeats the Turks under the walls of Vienna, to	- - - - -	<i>suit</i>	1683
James II. taught in a Catholic	<i>school</i>		1685
Edict of Nantes revoked, making France a Catholic	- - - - -	<i>school</i>	1685
League of Augsburg, (H. En. S. against France,) a time of	- - - - -	<i>gloom</i>	1686
The Newtonian philosophy promulgated, it began to	- - - - -	<i>bloom</i>	1686
The Revolution. The people deny the divine right of Kings, to	<i>moods</i>		1688

* Macleod, of Assynt, a former adherent.

12 Breslaw, Prussia, 90,000 Best law young.

*2 Potomac, 510 the Pot containing

1772. William Wirt, 62. *Wire me.*
John S. Ravenscroft, 58. *Ripe oak.*

Ebenezer Porter, 62. *Pipe me.*

EVENTS CHRONOLOGIZED.

Accession of William and Mary, who became sovereigns	soon	1689
Peter the Great Czar of Russia,	soon	1689
Schenectady burnt by the Indians, and the inhabitants	fly ^p	1690
The battle of Boyne, in which the Irish are defeated, and	fly	1690
The French fleet defeats the English, and at them make	mou th s	1691
The battle of La Hogue, the English victorious, and,	mount	1692
The Salem Witchcraft, the scaffold they	mount	1692
Massacre of Glencoe in Scotland, savage as a	wild-cat	1693
Rice introduced from Africa into the south, (South Carolina)		1695
The Peace of Ryswick, affected the price of	soup	1697
Peter the Great engages in ship-building, give him	soup	1697
Augustus II., king of Poland, give him	soup	1697
Accession of Charles XII., of Sweden, let him live upon	soup	1697
Piracies of Kid, the scaffold he	mounts	1698
Louisiana settled, the first grain	sown	1699
Battle of Narva, Peter defeated, but resolved again to	try ^p	1700
The Act of Succession in Great Britain,	try ^p	1700
Prussia erected into a kingdom, inscribe its name on the	banner*	1701
Accession of Queen Anne, give her 18 children	coffee	1702
Gibraltar taken by the English, a rock for a	table	1703
The first newspaper in North America, tie around the neck of the	fox	1704
Accession of Joseph I., of Germany, he takes the helm of the	vessel	1705
Invasion of Carolina by the Spaniards, saw their heads off		1706
English attempt to take Port Royal, for a royal	chair	1707
The battle of Oudenarde, was not fought with	canes	1708
The first Printing Press in Connecticut, was not caught in a	net	1709
The first Post Office in the Colonies, did it	pay?	1710
Expedition against Canada, Sir Hovenden Walker carried the	rag	1711
The Indians massacred a bear, 137 whites in North Carolina, a	bear	1712
The ruins of Herculaneum discovered, about them	chat	1713
The Treaty of Utrecht,	a chat	1713
The first schooner built at Cape Ann, not without a	bottle	1714
The battle of the Saltcatchers, and Rebellion in Scotland,	a path	1715
Mississippi settled by the French,	a pack	1716
New Orleans founded, but its settlers could not raise	apples	1717
Death of Charles XII. of Sweden, the	rash	1718
Death of William Penn, who was not	rash	1718
Death of Benjamin Church, the	rash	1718
Israel Putnam born,	rash	1718
The first Presbyterian Church in the U. S., shut up an	anaconda	1719
Tea began to be used in New England, put in the	basket	1720
Inoculation for the Small Pox, use the	handkerchief	1721
Invention of Stereotype plates by William Ged, load the	elephant	1725
Accession of George II., the	Gaper	1727
The Natchez Indians massacre the French, as	a pest	1729
The fort at Crown Point erected, to confine	a pig	1731
George Washington, James Necker, Richard Henry Lee, and Hugh		
White born, of them we	read	1732
Georgia settled by James Oglethorpe, his slack (116) company	cheat	1733
Krouli Khan, king of Persia,	right	1736
Francis of Lorraine, Grand Duke of Tuscany, who left it to his	child	1737

* Facts between 1701 and 1801 will be associated frequently with symbols, because we have elsewhere given the same in a like manner.

73 Adrianople, .. Turkey, 89,000 A dry pole grow?

73 Osage, 510 the Sage and the

1778. W. H. Harrison, 68. Harri. soo.

John Randolph, 60. Rarri my.

Lord Chesterfield, 79. Casn orow. Com. W. Bainbridge, 60. Barri my.

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORICAL

War between France and England, about *a reef* 1744

In a *boot* put the Treaty of Aix La Chapelle,
 Restored were the conquests all parties had made,
 Thrown away were the lives of the thousands who fell,
 No matter — the powers that be must be obeyed. } *boot* 1748

New Style adopted, Franklin's experiment with the kite, *umbrella* 1752
 The great earthquake at Lisbon, destroyed many a . . . *Ruth* 1755
 The Seven Years' War begins, call it a war . . . *clurn* 1756
 Quebec taken. The battle of Minden, from which the French *run* 1759
 John Wilkes publishes the "North Briton," a liberty *mirror* 1763
 Passage of the Stamp Act, led to an appeal to the . . . *musket* 1765
 Dartmouth College founded. Bonaparte born, give them a *sofa* 1769
 The lightning rod erected, upon a *pyramid* 1770
 The first partition of Poland, write with a . . . *pencil* 1772
 The battle of Bunker's Hill, let loose the . . . *puma* 1775
 Declaration of Independence declared, which England . . . *ruet* 1776
 Henry Clay born, and the surrender of Burgoyne, put into the *desk* 1777
 The treason of Arnold, write in a . . . *book* 1780
 Independence of the U. S. acknowledged, to have taken . . . *root* 1783
 Federal Constitution adopted, by the States while . . . *poor* 1787
 The States General of France meet, and revolution takes its *roots* 1789
 Discovery of Galvanism. and the first Railroad established in Eng-
 land, on which to run *round* 1791
 The reign of Terror in France, they let loose the . . . *wildcat* 1793
 Vaccination introduced, vaccinate the . . . *goose* 1798
 General Washington died, one of death's . . . *roust* 1799
 Battles of Marengo and Hohenlinden, would a . . . *squash try* 1800
 Union of England and Ireland, the last like a plucked . . . *cygnet* 1801
 Paul I. assassinated, like a young . . . *cygnet* 1801
 Purchase of Louisiana, the treaty signed on the . . . *table* 1803
 Napoleon crowned Emperor of France, crown him with . . . *cypress* 1804
 Alexander Hamilton killed by Aaron Burr, cover him with . . . *cypress* 1804
 Battles of Austerlitz and Trafalgar, in latter they used the *vessel* 1805
 Battle of Jena, might have led Napoleon to play on the . . . *cymball* 1806
 Joseph Bonaparte king of Naples, give him the . . . *cymball* 1806
 Battle of Friedland and Treaty of Tilsit, Napoleon take the *chair* 1807
 Aaron Burr tried for conspiracy, he takes the criminal's *chair* 1807
 The king of Portugal emigrates to Brazil, & removes his state *chair* 1807
 Battle of Corrunna. English defeated, the French . . . *cane you* 1809
 Napoleon marries Maria Louisa, he takes her into his . . . *cart* 1810
 Holland annexed to France, and obeys the same . . . *call* 1810
 Revolution in Carraccas, for a republic they . . . *call* 1810
 Burning of the Richmond Theatre, to which many went in . . . *a cab* 1811
 Campaign in Russia, a war . . . *gran* 1812
 The United States declare war against Great Britain, . . . *a grant* 1812
 The battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, and Leipsic, a war . . . *camp* 1813
 Napoleon abdicates, he found the Allies too . . . *sharp* 1814
 The Hundred Days, battle of Waterloo, which call . . . *a shark* 1815
 A National Bank of the United States formed, . . . *a sham* 1816
 American Colonization Society formed, . . . *a sham* 1816
 The Holy Alliance, or Congress of Sovereigns, take care of the *cash* 1818
 The first steam ship crosses the Atlantic, quick as it . . . *can* 1819

74 Stockholm, . . . Sweden, 84,000 A corn stack home.

74 Ottawa, 510 Otter.

1774. Lord Clive, Nov. 22.
 Lucien Bonaparte, 66. Barro saw.

Oliver Goldsmith, 45. Gold pen
 cil.

EVENTS CHRONOLOGIZED.

The Manchester riots — 400 persons massacred, as they	-	can	1819
Spain cedes Florida to the United States, the best she	-	can	1819
Accession of George IV., King of England, give him the	-	key	1820
Mexico, Guatemala, and Peru declared independent, they	ascend		1821
Death of Napoleon at St. Helena, his dreams at an	-	end	1821
Massacre of Scio — 70,000 killed and prisoners, through Turkish excess			1822
Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico, abdicates, his name they cease to	etch		1823
Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi, who mourned his	-	dog	1824
Death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, peace to their	ashes		1826
Catholic Relief Bill passes the British Parliament, England not	shaken		1829
Accession of William IV., who becomes	-	a king	1830
Revolution in France, Charles X. ceases to be	-	a king	1830
Revolution in Poland attempted, where many they	-	kill	1830
The Reform Bill passes the British Parliament, but gave no	bread		1832
Slavery abolished in the British Colonies, a deed glorious and	great		1833
Agitation of the Slave Question in the United States, grows	great		1833
The Florida War begins, in which many loose their	-	breath	1835
Texas declares its independence, and begins to	-	kick	1836
Accession of Victoria, hers a firm	-	grip	1837
Revolt in Canada, where troubles	-	break	1838
Napoleon re-interred in Paris, he was always	-	short	1840
The Sub-Treasury Law passed, its life doomed to be	-	short	1840
Victoria married, and continues	-	short	1840
Contest in Rhode Island, about a constitutional	-	cog	1841
T. W. Dorr elected Governor under the people's constitution,	agreed		1842
The "Free Church of Scotland," may meet in	-	a cot	1843
The Philadelphia Riots, supplied more than one	-	coffin	1844

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Class.	Name.	Association.	Inaug.
1	<i>Geo. Washington,</i>	George, Washing ... the banners' roots,	1789
2	<i>John Adams,</i>	Let Adams upon the hyena water pour,	1797
3	<i>Thomas Jefferson,</i>	Let Jefferson at the table write " <i>Bryant,</i> "	1801
4	<i>James Madison,</i>	James' Mad ... fox bit <i>you</i> " - - -	1809
5	<i>James Monroe,</i>	Give James the Mon ... on the vessel the cap,	1817
6	<i>J. Q. Adams,</i>	Let John Quincy with his saw make us shelter	1825
7	<i>Andrew Jackson,</i>	Let Jack ... sit on the chair where he grew,	1829
8	<i>Martin Van Buren</i>	A cane let Martin Van Buren grip,	1837
9	<i>W. H. Harrison,</i>	Harrison caught in his net a cob, - - -	1841
10	<i>James K. Polk,</i>	Let Azo make a Pork ... broth - - -	1845

RECAPITULATION.

Slave-holding Presidents	{ May have the banner, table, fox, vessel,	}	6
Non slave-holding Presidents,	chair, and girl Azo,		
	{ May have the hyena, saw, cane, and net,	}	4

NOTE. Presidents in *italic*, slave-holders. Words marked thus ... are used to remind us of the name.

1775. Com. Hull, 68. *Hoil moo.*
Robert Adrian, 68. *Aroil moo.*

Alexander McLeod, 58. *Lorol oak.*
Lady Hester Stanhope, 64. *Soilso.*

THE
PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
CLASSIFIED.

76 Ghent, Belgium, 82,000 A she Gent.

Class.	Town or City.	State.	Associations.	Pop. 1840
1	New York,	N. Y.	For the New ... banner will the <i>isle</i> pay, -	312,710
2	Philadelphia,	Pa.	Let the <i>hyena</i> Phil ... himself on a <i>herb mound</i> , -	228,091
3	Baltimore,	Md.	Around the Bal ... table <i>aye</i> talk, -	102,313
4	New Orleans,	La.	To see N. O. <i>fox</i> all <i>haste</i> , -	102,192
5	Boston,	Mass.	In the Boston <i>vessel</i> send out <i>ice</i> , -	98,382
6	Cincinnati,	O.	Cincinnatus ... <i>saw</i> and heard the <i>foe</i> <i>speak</i> , -	46,338
7	Brooklyn,	N. Y.	Brooklyn's <i>chair</i> my <i>toe</i> hit, -	36,233
8	Albany,	N. Y.	Give me that Albany <i>cane</i> , I am <i>tired</i> , -	33,722
9	Charleston,	S. C.	Charles ... in a <i>net</i> caught his <i>enemy</i> , -	29,260
10	Washington,	D. C.	<i>Azo</i> Washing ... <i>yet</i> I <i>see</i> , -	23,364
11	Providence,	R. I.	A barrel of Provender ... <i>ye</i> <i>spare</i> , -	23,172
12	Louisville,	Ky.	Put Louis' ... <i>bear</i> in the <i>end</i> <i>hall</i> , -	21,210
13	Pittsburg,	Pa.	Lift the <i>gig</i> out of the Pit ... with <i>elm</i> <i>bark</i> , -	21,115
14	Lowell,	Mass.	All about the <i>bottle</i> Lowell <i>knows</i> , -	20,796
15	Rochester,	N. Y.	Say to the Rochester <i>goat</i> 'ye <i>tany</i> ,' -	20,190
16	Richmond,	Va.	Do the Rich ... the <i>wheel</i> <i>ply</i> but — ? -	20,153
17	Troy,	N. Y.	Troy's <i>apples</i> from the <i>bough</i> <i>eat</i> , -	19,333
18	Buffalo,	N. Y.	Playing upon the <i>guitar</i> is the Buffalo <i>good</i> at ? -	18,213
19	Newark,	N. J.	In a New ark keep the <i>anaconda</i> <i>ape</i> <i>dry</i> , -	17,290
20	St. Louis,	Mo.	Let St. Louis call his <i>basket</i> a <i>glory</i> , -	16,470
21	Portland,	Me.	Wave the <i>handkerchief</i> to the Port ... lest the ark <i>dash</i> , -	15,218
22	Salem,	Mass.	At the camel Sale ... ark <i>troops</i> , -	15,083
23	New Haven,	Ct.	New Haven's <i>diadem</i> go <i>touch</i> , -	14,390
24	Utica,	N. Y.	Call Utica's <i>dog</i> <i>Gershe</i> , -	12,782
25	New Bedford,	Mass.	A New Bed ... for the <i>elephant</i> and a <i>berry</i> , -	12,770
26	Mobile,	Al.	Let an <i>emmet</i> Mob ... an <i>eel</i> and — <i>be</i> <i>sued</i> , -	12,672
27	Charlestown,	Mass.	Did the <i>bee</i> sting Charles, the <i>act</i> <i>proof</i> ? -	11,484
28	Savannah,	Geo.	Save Anna's <i>broom</i> and <i>harp</i> , -	11,214
29	Petersburg,	Va.	Peter's <i>turkey</i> and <i>whim</i> , -	11,136
30	Salina,	N. Y.	Salina's <i>jug</i> and <i>sprat</i> , -	11,013
31	Springfield,	Mass.	Did the <i>angle</i> Spring ... upon a <i>fleece</i> all <i>wool</i> , -	10,965
32	Norfolk,	Va.	Jethro came from Norfolk all <i>news</i> , -	10,925
33	Fishkill,	N. Y.	The Fish ... in the <i>pail</i> all <i>fear</i> , -	10,437
34	Alleghany,	Pa.	Over the Alleghany with <i>tongs</i> all <i>troops</i> , -	10,087
35	Po'keepsie,	N. Y.	Poh ...! <i>tumble</i> over a <i>beam</i> , (see Rule VI.) -	10,006

* Words marked thus ... are used to suggest the name of the town.

1776. James Barbour, 66. *Bois* *saw*.
James Ferguson.

Amos Eaton, 66. *Epo*'s *saw*.
David Hume, 65. *Hag* *owl*.

76 Daester, 490 From the nest O fly.

CITIES AND TOWNS CLASSIFIED.

Class.	Town or City.	States.	Classification.	Pop. 1840
36	Smithfield,	R. I.	The image at Smithfield you left,	9,527
37	Hartford,	Ct.	Hartford's trumpet needs no glue,	9,467
38	Lynn,	Mass.	Lynn's harp you taught,	9,366
39	Lockport,	N. Y.	Lock ... up the squirrel and let the owls die,	9,125
40	Detroit,	Mich.	Put stays upon the oyster to Destroy ... it,	9,106
41	Roxbury,	Mass.	Over the Rocks ... with the scarf you troop,	9,087
42	Nantucket,	Mass.	Over Nantucket's fence you tramp,	9,013
43	Newburg,	N. Y.	Cut off a New ... bug's head with the scissors, show it,	8,933
44	New Brunswick	N. J.	The quail's New ... shoe see,	8,664
45	Bangor,	Me.	Bang ... the skulls with a shoe do,	8,624
46	Alexandria,	D. C.	Will the ostrich to Alexandria come?	8,462
47	Lancaster,	Pa.	A Lank ... frog on the desert of Cobi,	8,413
48	Reading,	Pa.	Reading about a boot he let his cane fall,	8,410
49	Cambridge,	Mass.	On the ... bridge feed coffee to the corpse,	8,402
50	Wilmington,	Del.	All (awl) Wilmington's troops blue,	8,367
51	Newport,	R. I.	The New ... lantern the troops eat,	8,333
52	Portsmouth,	N. H.	Give the umbrella to the ... mouth's true cook,	7,883
53	Wheeling,	Va.	The lion Wheeling upon one of the true coons,	7,885
54	Taunton,	Mass.	Taunted ... with a lamp and raw eel,	7,645
55	Paterson,	N. J.	Paterson's loaf and oil out,	7,593
56	Worcester,	Mass.	With the urn a Worse ... chair scour,	7,497
57	Norwich,	Ct.	Norwich with the oar makes a true din,	7,239
58	Georgetown,	D. C.	Let George ... put on his cloak from Riga,	7,311
59	Mt. Pleasant,	N. Y.	Let the crow against the Mount ... impinge,	7,302
60	Middletown,	Ct.	Let Middling ... tobacco reply,	7,220
61	Fredericktown,	Md.	Let Frederic with a moth run a race,	7,182
62	Newburyport,	Mass.	The Newburyport spectacles chase,	7,162
63	Seneca,	N. Y.	Let Seneca with the mirror mount the pyre,	7,072
64	Lexington,	Ky.	The Lexington glove take, the squaw would,	6,997
65	Nashville,	Tenn.	See Nash ... into the musket blowing,	6,930
66	Schenectady,	N. Y.	Put the mask upon the ... neck ... of a blue fly,	6,790
67	Fall River,	Mass.	Let the spool Fall ... into a River ... of blue ink,	6,737
68	Warwick,	R. I.	Let the Moor make War ... with a blue hoe,	6,726
69	Portsmouth	Va.	Sit upon the sofa with your ... mouth sore,	6,472
70	Dover,	N. H.	Let the Dove ... upon the pyramid sing a solo,	6,454
71	Plattsburg,	N. Y.	The parrot sat in a Platt ... on a globe,	6,412
72	Augusta,	Geo.	Augusta's pencil see ye,	6,402
73	Lynchburg,	Va.	Lynch ... the peaches they are mine,	6,390
74	Gloucester,	Mass.	The Glossy ... pony ran a mile,	6,352
75	Thomaston,	Me.	The puma, Thomas ... and the squaw held,	6,227
76	Cleveland,	O.	Cleave ... the cat of Syria,	6,074
77	Dayton,	O.	In the Day ... desk put my awl,	6,065
78	Nashua,	N. H.	It is a Nashua lark upon my oath,	6,055
79	Columbus,	O.	Columbus and my horn are my aids,	6,048
80	Harrisburg,	Pa.	Harry's ... book dost thou know?	5,979
81	Kingston,	N. Y.	For a cage will the King's oak do?	5,824
82	Rome,	N. Y.	Has the cricket become of R um shy?	5,680
83	Hudson,	N. Y.	Let Loufa glean the sheaves beside the Hudson,	5,671
84	Auburn,	N. Y.	The corn Auburn uses,	5,626
85	Canandaigua,	N. Y.	Canandaigua the cup used,	5,622
86	Ithaca,	N. Y.	Ithaca brush us all,	5,610
87	Marblehead,	Mass.	A Marble ... cradle the lie rue,	5,577
88	New London,	Ct.	Calico New ... truth slow,	5,519
89	Catskill,	N. Y.	With the shawl take the Cat's ... life,	5,342
90	Augusta,	Me.	The August league of the peacocks,	5,317
91	Plymouth,	Mass.	The Plymouth ring tried she,	5,282
92	Andover,	Mass.	Andover's telescope the true,	5,207
93	Steubenville,	O.	Stew ... a wildcat in the tree,	5,204
94	Hagarstown,	Md.	Put Hagar's leaf in the lake,	5,182
95	Bath,	Me.	Put the owl in a Bath bog,	5,141
96	Syracuse,	N. Y.	A curious ... trap for a lady,	5,120
97	Williamsburg,	N. Y.	For William's ... wig cry out,	5,093
98	Middleboro',	Mass.	Put the goose in the Middle ... of thy shoe,	5,086
99	Gardiner,	Me.	Give the Gardiner's hat thy aid,	5,042
100	Watertown,	N. Y.	A Watery ... potato thy due,	5,027

CITIES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR POPULATION.

Class.	Name.	Country.	Population.	Association.
1	Pekin,	China,	2,000,000	Peak ye.
2	London,	England,	1,900,000	London, a styx.
3	Jedo,	Japan,	1,300,000	Jed's arm try.
4	Paris,	France,	1,151,000	Pair a bug.
5	Canton,	China,	900,000	Can't you try.
6	Constantinople,	Turkey,	510,000	Constant-lay.
7	Calcutta,	Hindustan,	500,000	Ca lyx.
8	Surat,	"	495,000	A Surat fowl.
9	Nankin,	China,	492,000	A keen one.
10	St. Petersburg,	Russia,	470,000	St. Peter airy.
11	Moscow,	"	385,000	A cow's tooth.
12	Manchester, ..	England,	380,000	Icy Man.
13	New York, ..	United States, ..	366,000	New toes. (1845.)
14	Madras,	Hindustan, ...	350,000	Mad ivy.
15	Naples,	Sicily,	336,000	Naples team.
16	Cairo,	Egypt,	335,000	Car I tie.
17	Vienna,	Austria,	330,000	Let the Vine teach
18	Patna,	Hindustan,	320,000	Tell Pat.
19	Delhi,	"	315,000	A high spark.
20	Meaco,	Japan,	310,000	Tax Me?
21	Lucknow, ...	Hindustan, ...	300,000	Luck I try.
22	Glasgow,	Scotland,	259,000	Glass hoard.
23	Lisbon,	Portugal,	250,000	Lizzy hurt.
24	Dublin,	Ireland,	241,000	Double the dog.
25	Berlin,	Prussia,	240,000	Berlin doll.
26	Philadelphia, ..	United States, ..	229,000	Phil the den.
27	Liverpool, ...	England,	223,000	The Liver hers.
28	Bombay,	Hindustan, ...	220,000	Bombay dell.
29	Ispahan,	Persia,	210,000	Is Pa han-day?
30	Amsterdam, ..	Holland,	202,000	Eye the dam.
31	Lyons,	France,	200,000	Lions ye try.
32	Birmingham, ..	England,	190,000	Any ham?
33	Milan,	Austria,	185,000	My booth.
34	Laigong,	Farther India, ..	180,000	The ashly gong.
35	Cashmere,	Hindustan, ...	175,000	Cash a psie.
36	Madrid,	Spain,	172,000	A mad red ape.
37	Marseilles, ...	France, ...	170,000	Mars mary.
38	Mexico,	Mexico,	162,000	Is Mexico able?
39	Aleppo,	Turkey,	156,000	All gum.
40	Rio Janeiro, ..	Brazil,	152,000	Rio ale.
41	Hamburg, ...	Free Ger. Cities, ..	151,000	Hum-bug.
42	Ava,	Farther India, ..	150,000	An Ava bull.
43	Dacca,	Hindustan, ...	150,000	Buy Dacca.
44	Rome,	Italy,	149,000	Gain rum.
45	Warsaw,	Russia,	142,000	The War-god.

NOTE.—As the population of many of the cities of this list are estimated, absolute accuracy cannot be expected. Only the thousands are given in the association, and a word which still reminds us of the name is connected with it in most instances.

78 Bucharest, ... Turkey, 80,000 Sky buck at rest.

78 Wabash, 476 Weigh the foil.

1778. William Pitt, 70. Pyk py.
Voltaire, 84. Varno co.

Chas. Von Linnæus, 70. Lg py.
J. Jaques Rousseau, 64. Raf see.

46	Turin,	Sardinia,	140,000	Turn boy.
47	Palermo,	Sicily,	140,000	Pale boy.
48	Edinburg,	Scotland,	139,000	An Eden bean.
49	Havanna,	West Indies, ..	129,000	Havanna best.
50	Bristol,	England,	128,000	A bristle belt.
51	St. Salvador, ..	Brazil,	127,000	The Saint begs salve.
52	Barcelona,	Spain,	126,000	A bare gem.
53	Copenhagen, ..	Denmark,	124,000	Cope ado.
54	Prague,	Austria,	123,000	Get the Plague.
55	Smyrna,	Turkey,	122,000	Smear the bed.
56	Tunis,	Barbary States,	120,000	Tune the bell.
57	Genoa,	Sardinia,	116,000	Ge back.
58	Cork,	Ireland,	115,000	Cork bark.
59	Damascus,	Turkey,	111,000	A Damask bag.
60	Baltimore,	United States, .	103,000	Why I more.
61	New Orleans, ..	"	102,000	N. O. aze.
62	Fez,	Barbary States,	100,000	Give Fez a try.
63	Candahar,	Africa,	100,000	Candy a try.
64	Peshwar,	"	99,000	A fresh war now.
65	Florence,	Tuscany,	98,000	Woo Florence.
66	Venice,	Austria,	97,000	Our Venice.
67	Bordeaux,	France,	96,000	A board draw.
68	Munich,	Bavaria,	95,000	A Munich youth.
69	Boston,	United States, .	93,000	A ton of trout.
70	Rouen,	France,	92,000	We ruin.
71	Seville,	Spain,	91,000	Civil owls.
72	Breslaw,	Prussia,	90,000	Best law young.
73	Adrianople, ..	Turkey,	89,000	A dry pole grow †
74	Stockholm, ...	Sweden,	84,000	A corn stack home.
75	Oporto,	Portugal,	83,000	Oporto troops.
76	Ghent,	Belgium,	82,000	A she Gent.
77	Buenos Ayres, .	South America,	80,000	Shy airs.
78	Bucharest, ...	Turkey,	80,000	Shy buck at rest.
79	Morocco,	Barbary States,	79,000	A Morocco horn.
80	Leghorn,	Tuscany,	77,000	Put the Leg in rue.
81	Nantz,	France,	76,000	None raw.
82	Pueblo,	Mexico,	75,000	Pure oil.
83	Brussels,	Belgium,	74,000	Bristles on the knee.
84	Konigsberg, ...	Prussia,	73,000	Cunning bug in a pea.
85	Astrachan,	Russia,	72,000	A striking pencil.
86	Herat,	Africa,	71,000	A he rat Pa.
87	Algiers,	Barbary States,	70,000	Take all the cars
88	Reshd,	Persia,	70,000	and the rest of } pyramid.
89	Quito,	Equador,	70,000	a Musquito for a }
90	Bologna,	Italy,	69,000	A Bologna sow.
91	Antwerp,	Belgium,	68,000	An Antwerp moor.
92	Riga,	Russia,	67,000	Blue Riggings.
93	Dresden,	Saxony,	66,000	Dress a
94	Valencia,	Spain,	66,000	Valiant
95	Cologne,	Prussia,	66,000	Colonel in a } mask.
96	Gaudalaxara, ..	Mexico,	66,000	Gaudy
97	Malaga,	Spain,	65,000	Maul with an owl.
98	Rotterdam, ...	Holland,	64,000	See the Rotten dam.
99	Dantzic,	Prussia,	63,000	A Dancing sea.
100	Perth,	Austria,	62,000	A Pert aunt.

Population of United States in

Class	States	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
13	Maine	96,540 <i>noe long</i>	151,719 <i>bug ran</i>	228,702 <i>thresh rye</i>	298,335 <i>ye woo I tie</i>	399,457 <i>town field</i>	501,793 <i>cry a rout</i>
22	New Hampshire	141,899 <i>bond shown</i>	183,762 <i>a ship aunt</i>	214,300 <i>harp I try</i>	244,162 <i>ye fog me</i>	269,328 <i>dawn spelt</i>	284,575 <i>hoof loins</i>
21	Vermont	85,416 <i>brief as</i>	154,466 <i>ark o foes</i>	217,713 <i>plank rat</i>	235,765 <i>ye tie Paul</i>	280,652 <i>ye shy mud</i>	291,948 <i>plow a week</i>
8	Massachusetts	378,716 <i>I poor am</i>	423,245 <i>aid I hail</i>	472,040 <i>ope Troy</i>	523,286 <i>let doom</i>	610,410 <i>may fall</i>	737,699 <i>pink blown</i>
24	Rhode Island	69,110 <i>sound all</i>	69,122 <i>sounded</i>	77,031 <i>rue sprig</i>	83,059 <i>kill thou</i>	97,199 <i>our gourd</i>	108,830 <i>all coo each</i>
20	Connecticut	238,141 <i>dish bond</i>	251,002 <i>hie all ye</i>	262,042 <i>ye sell aid</i>	275,202 <i>ye oil dye</i>	297,675 <i>how raw pie</i>	309,979 <i>each now rye</i>
1	New York	340,120 <i>toll bell</i>	586,756 <i>loom churn</i>	959,049 <i>nun train</i>	1,372,813 <i>arm pelt arm</i>	1,919,132 <i>a wan girl</i>	2,428,922 <i>deed showed</i>
18	New Jersey	184,139 <i>Jacobin</i>	211,949 <i>hand stain</i>	245,555 <i>doth turk</i>	277,572 <i>hue pure</i>	320,825 <i>I excel</i>	373,306 <i>I cheat Zoe</i>
2	Pennsylvania	434,372 <i>O I fire</i>	602,366 <i>my 2 toes</i>	810,090 <i>call young</i>	1,049,457 <i>a train field</i>	1,348,233 <i>a jolt hit</i>	1,724,033 <i>Ardo treat</i>
26	Delaware	59,096 <i>Uny draw</i>	64,275 <i>said oil</i>	72,675 <i>re soil</i>	72,749 <i>re post</i>	76,745 <i>raw pork</i>	78,086 <i>true shy shoe</i>
15	Maryland	319,729 <i>span rest</i>	341,549 <i>job lost</i>	380,546 <i>Icy thorn</i>	407,350 <i>o true ivy</i>	447,040 <i>fair Troy</i>	469,232 <i>fawn dead</i>
4	Virginia	748,310 <i>cheek tax</i>	880,200 <i>coo ye try</i>	974,622 <i>our foe he</i>	1,065,379 <i>a yawl Iron</i>	1,211,406 <i>bend boys</i>	1,239,797 <i>Adin pour</i>
28	Dist. of Co.	{ 14,093 <i>ask trout</i>	{ 24,023 <i>do yet</i>	{ 33,039 <i>reach in</i>	{ 39,833 <i>in great</i>	{ 43,712 <i>fear be</i>	{ 59,399 <i>pump fast</i>
7	N. Carolina	{ 393,751 <i>tough rub</i>	{ 478,103 <i>or shall I</i>	{ 555,500 <i>loath the</i>	{ 638,829 <i>bleak green</i>	{ 737,987 <i>pink droop</i>	{ 753,419 <i>pump fast</i>
11	S. Carolina	{ 249,073 <i>host true I</i>	{ 345,592 <i>jail crowd</i>	{ 415,115 <i>o bug ark</i>	{ 502,741 <i>lye rob</i>	{ 551,186 <i>oak a booth</i>	{ 594,399 <i>thou o clown</i>
9	Georgia	{ 82,549 <i>she lost</i>	{ 162,102 <i>able axe</i>	{ 252,433 <i>died fit</i>	{ 340,987 <i>joy droop</i>	{ 516,822 <i>cram shed</i>	{ 691,392 <i>sound clown</i>
3	Kentucky	{ 73,077 <i>rich rue</i>	{ 220,956 <i>dell drum</i>	{ 408,511 <i>Troys land</i>	{ 564,317 <i>law o tar</i>	{ 687,917 <i>moor war</i>	{ 779,829 <i>true row green</i>
5	Tennessee	{ 35,791 <i>tie round</i>	{ 105,602 <i>all law ye</i>	{ 261,729 <i>daub chest</i>	{ 422,813 <i>fed cat</i>	{ 681,904 <i>squaw can tree</i>	{ 829,210 <i>green small</i>
3	Ohio	{ 45,366 <i>eel toes</i>	{ 230,759 <i>hill run</i>	{ 581,434 <i>oak go to</i>	{ 591,434 <i>wild nymph</i>	{ 937,905 <i>beam send</i>	{ 1,519,468 <i>a vast fault</i>
17	Mississippi	{ 8,851 <i>cool 1</i>	{ 40,352 <i>ox tied</i>	{ 75,447 <i>pie fair</i>	{ 136,621 <i>beer boil</i>	{ 136,621 <i>I fix it</i>	{ 375,651 <i>school shoes</i>
10	Indiana	{ 4,875 <i>o broil</i>	{ 24,520 <i>do they</i>	{ 147,175 <i>beer boil</i>	{ 147,175 <i>I fix it</i>	{ 343,033 <i>I fix it</i>	{ 685,866 <i>school shoes</i>
14	Illinois	{ 12,282 <i>bent she</i>	{ 55,211 <i>truth hag</i>	{ 12,282 <i>bent she</i>	{ 55,211 <i>truth hag</i>	{ 157,445 <i>bunk fail</i>	{ 476,182 <i>air make</i>
19	Louisiana	{ 76,556 <i>raw thus</i>	{ 153,407 <i>a leaf true</i>	{ 153,407 <i>a leaf true</i>	{ 215,529 <i>hark then</i>	{ 215,529 <i>hark then</i>	{ 352,411 <i>toad fag</i>
12	Alabama	{ 127,900 <i>a hue styx</i>	{ 127,900 <i>a hue styx</i>	{ 127,900 <i>a hue styx</i>	{ 127,900 <i>a hue styx</i>	{ 309,526 <i>I trav them</i>	{ 590,756 <i>Uny churn</i>
16	Missouri	{ 20,842 <i>exceed</i>	{ 66,586 <i>saw loom</i>	{ 66,586 <i>saw loom</i>	{ 140,457 <i>boy field</i>	{ 140,457 <i>boy field</i>	{ 383,702 <i>I grip ye</i>
23	Michigan	{ 4,762 <i>or me</i>	{ 8,896 <i>8 cows</i>	{ 8,896 <i>8 cows</i>	{ 31,639 <i>sprig glean</i>	{ 31,639 <i>sprig glean</i>	{ 212,266 <i>had hoes</i>
25	Arkansas	{ 14,273 <i>ask doit</i>	{ 30,388 <i>each took</i>	{ 30,388 <i>each took</i>	{ 30,388 <i>each took</i>	{ 30,388 <i>each took</i>	{ 97,576 <i>our loins</i>
27	Florida	{ 34,730 <i>toe reach</i>	{ 34,730 <i>toe reach</i>	{ 34,730 <i>toe reach</i>	{ 34,730 <i>toe reach</i>	{ 34,730 <i>toe reach</i>	{ 544,75 <i>thee foil</i>

80 Leghorn, Tuscany, 77,000 Put the Leg in rue.

80 Dour, 456 Do row through the foam.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

Clue.	Associations.	Mnemonic Name.	Access'n.	Reign.	Age.
1	EGBERT may stand on <i>kags</i> with a banner	Eekagsand	827	11	
2	Let ETHELWOLF break the <i>hysena</i>	Ebreakbow	838	19	
3	ETHELALD's table <i>cap</i>	Ecupyea	857	3	
4	ETHELBERT <i>ash-my</i> fox-tree	Eshmysquaw	860	6	
5	ETHELRED caught a vessel	Ecaughtsquaw	866	6	
6	ALFRED broils a saw	Abroilshowthe	871	29	52
7	Elder EDWARD <i>you-try</i> the chair	Entryhiell	900	25	
8	ATHELSTAN's cane and <i>News-paper</i>	Anewsas	925	16	
9	Led EDMUND <i>flog</i> a robber with a net	Eflogu	941	5	
10	EDRED <i>flees</i> from Azo	Efteesby	946	10	
11	EDWY's marriage a <i>nul-lity</i> in a barrel	Enulody	955	4	20
12	EDGAR like a bear carried off a <i>nun</i>	Enuntrapread	959	17	32
13	The Martyr EDWARD "you oil the <i>gig</i> "	Enoilas	975	4	16
14	ETHELRED, the Unready, said "our-net and bottle"	Enoinicva	979	38	51
15	The Ironside EDMUND tied up the goat with <i>yarn</i>	Enyarna	1016	1	
16	Wheel CANUTE's <i>trap</i> (a Danish king)	Cantrapan	1017	19	
17	Lay apples on HAROLD's great <i>toe</i>	Himyca	1036	3	
18	Put HARDI-CANUTE in a guitar	Hutyca	1039	2	
19	Confessor EDWARD's <i>anaconda eels</i>	Eocelsdie	1041	25	
20	Give HAROLD <i>straw</i> in his basket	Hoes	1066	3m	
21	The Conqueror WILLIAM's <i>straw</i> handkerchief	Woesendwy	1066	21	60
22	Troop the old bachelor WILLIAM's camel	Wetrooparmtrot	1087	13	43
23	The First bad HENRY seized his brother's diadem	Hazytieblue7	1100	35	67
24	STEPHEN may feed his dog on <i>beans</i>	Sabeansanon4	1135	19	49
25	Give a <i>burr</i> to HENRY's two elephants	Heburrtietruth3	1154	35	55
26	The Rich boon of an emmet—RICHARD I.	Raboonytrait	1189	10	43
27	In JOHN's bee <i>guard</i> put the Magna Charta	Jagourdashthy	1199	18	50
28	Give HENRY a <i>ham</i> and three brooms	Hihamusmu	1216	56	65
29	The First Long-shanked EDWARD's <i>addle</i> turkey	Eberetieblue	1272	35	67
30	EDWARD, the tyrant of two jugs	Entyrextrait	1307	20	43
31	EDWARD, the trier of three eagles	Enterthymu	1327	50	65
32	RICHARD Jethro <i>I-rue</i>	Ratrueheat	1377	22	33
33	Carry HENRY's four <i>pails</i> to town	Hotnomatfoe	1399	13	46
34	HENRY's five <i>tongs</i> carry to the farm	Hiefarmyoneat	1413	9	33
35	Six hens fed in a tumbler—HENRY VI.	Hoxfedinthy	1422	39	50
36	"The Fourth EDWARD <i>born-a</i> murder," said the <i>Image</i>	Ermaddog	1461	22	41
37	Lay five trumpets on EDWARD's <i>foot</i>	Etfoottrybe	1483	3m	12
38	RICHARD lost his <i>foot</i> harp at Bosworth	Rtfootyeaid	1483	2	42
39	Give that old <i>fool</i> HENRY seven squirrels	Huxfooldothe	1485	24	52
40	<i>Lynx</i> HENRY may have eight oysters for six wives	Hoolynxtootruth	1509	38	55
41	Give EDWARD six scarfs to raise aloft	Eloftmark	1547	6	15
42	MARY, with a <i>crutch</i> , may get over the fence	Macrutchlaid	1553	5	42
43	Let ELIZABETH <i>crush</i> with the scissors	Ecrushoddblow	1558	44	69
44	<i>Able-I</i> JAMES catch a quail	Jasyeaeggcoak	1603	22	58
45	CHARLES was one of the first <i>camel</i> skulls	Camelhoorb	1625	24	48
46	I take <i>as-my</i> ostrich the Second CHARLES	Cessydietruth	1660	25	55
47	The Second JAMES sent his <i>frog</i> to school	Jeschoolsome	1685	4	67
48	WILLIAM's boots soon ruled England	Wisoonarmthe	1689	13	52
49	Give Queen ANNE's 18 children <i>rye</i> coffee	Arysheon	1702	12	49
50	GEORGE may put his awl in a <i>chaf-ing</i> dish	Gapgoarmblue	1714	13	67
51	GEORGE with the lantern the <i>Gaper</i>	Gaperentree	1727	33	77
52	Give GEORGE three umbrellas, that he may visit his <i>army</i>	Gildmycrowshel3	1760	59	82
53	GEORGE has the <i>key</i> to the four lions	Goodybymoos	1820	10	68
54	WILLIAM's <i>booty</i> is four lamps	Wobootytruers	1830	7	72
55	VICTORIA holds a <i>grip</i> upon the loaf	Vagrip	1837	born	1819

Figures joined to the Mnemonic Names, represent the No. of children.

81 Susquehanna, . . 450 Give Hannah

1781. Sir Francis Chantrey; 60. *Carca my*. Lord Hawke.
Col. Ledyard massacred at Fort Griswold with the garrison.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF DISTINGUISHED MEN

IN THE
EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES.

'Distinguished in research of various kinds,
A list of mighty and of noble minds.'

82 Pueblo, Mexico, 75,000 Pure oil.

1701. **John Dryden**, 70.* *Dig ry.*
Gilbert Wakefield, Sept. 9.
1702. **Dr. John Moore**, Feb. 26.
Dr. Darwin, April 28.
1703. **Dr. John Wallis**, 87. *Was coi.*
G. Frederick Handel, 56. *Hyt law.*
Alexander Hamilton, July 6.
1704. **John Looke**, 72. *Lid re.*
Dr. William Paley, May 25.
1805. **Lord Nelson killed**, Oct 21.
Benjamin Franklin, 84. *Frys co.*
1706. **Henry Fielding**, 48. *Fys oc.*
Vauban, 74. *Vit ro.*
1707. Stephen Hopkins, 78. *Har true poo.*
William Pitt, 70. *Pyk py.*
1708. **Thomas Holcroft**, March 23.
Bielby Portius, May 14.
1809. **Schill killed**, May 31.
Richard Porson, 1810.
1810. **Mr. Windham**, June 4.
Boileau Despreaux, 75. *Dim oil.*
1711. David Hume, 65. *Hag awl.*
J. D. Cassini, 87. *Camel coi.*
1712. **Mr. Percival shot**, May 11.
Carlo Maratti, 88. *Mamel coo.*
1718. **Capt. Lawrence killed**, June 1.
Gilbert Burnet, 71. *Bait pa.*
1714. Jean Jacques Rousseau, 64. *Raf see.*
Malebranch.
1715. **Robert Fulton**, 50, 1815.
Gronovius, 71. *Gail pa.*
1716. David Brainerd, 80. *Bas ing.*
Bishop Lloyd, 90. *Lerny.*
1717. **Timothy Dwight**, 65. 1817.
Benjamin Church.
1718. Israel Putnam, 72. *Pacra.*
1719. **Joseph Addison**, 47. *Ape old.*
Professor Playfair, July 20.
- William Drake**, May 13.
Mrs. H. Chapone, Dec. 25.
Rev. Alex. Geddes, Feb. 26.
Dr. Garnett, June 28.
- Bossuet**, 78. *Bes poo.*
Marquis Cornwallis, 67. Oct. 5.
- Peter Bayle**, 59. *Bold vow.*
William Pitt, 48. Jan. 28.
Dr. Thomas Reed, 87. *Ry poor.*
Com. Edw. Preble, 46. Aug. 25.
Charles Von Linnæus, 70. *Lyk py.*
Fisher Ames, 50. July 4.
Sir John Moore, Jan. 16.
- Lord Collingwood**, March 7.
Princess Amelia, Nov. 2.
Henry Dodwell, *Dog py.*
Richard Cumberland, May 7.
John Horne Tooke, March 19.
Gen. Brock killed, Oct. 13.
Gen. Pike killed, April 27.
- George Whitefield.
Com. Downie killed, Sept. 11.
Fenelon, 64. *Foals see.*
David Ramsay, 66. 1815.
Leibnitz, 70. *Lof py.* [July 7.
Richard Brinsley Sheridan,
Madame de Stael, July 15.
Princess Charlotte, Nov. 6.
William Penn.
Charles XII, 88.
Rev. John Flamsteed, 73. *Fospea.*
John Wolcot, Jan. 14.

* The deaths are printed in full face type; the births in light face. The day of the month added indicates the present century. *Dig ry* represents the date of his birth 1681, and his age 70, and is termed a *Mnemonic name*.

1782. **Daniel Webster.**
Lord Kaimes, 86. *Kows shoe.*

Martin Van Buren.
Metastasio, 84. *Moult co.*

1720. **Heinsius**, 79. *Hog row.*
 Samuel Hopkins, 83. *Heyci.*
1721. **Matthew Prior**, 57. *Passo up.*
 Samuel Adams, 82. *Adashe.*
1722. **Andrew Dacier**, 71. *Dug pa.*
 35 Negroes executed as Conspirators in Charleston, S. C., 1822.
1723. **Sir G. Kneller**, 77. *Knees rue.*
Lord Erskine, Nov. 17.
1724. **Humphrey Prideaux**, 77. *Peer*
 [rue.]
1725. **Charles Townsend**, 42. *Tel aid.*
Dr. S. Parr, March 6.
1726. **William S. Johnson**, 93. *Jares out.*
William Gifford, Esq., Dec. 31.
1727. **Sir Isaac Newton**, 85. *Need cu.*
Dr. J. Mason Good, Jan. 2.
1728. **Dr. Friend**, 53. *Foil lea.*
Horatio Gates, 78. *Garec poo.*
1729. **Sir Richard Steele**.
 Oliver Goldsmith, 45. *Gold pen ail.*
1730. **William Ellery**, 90. *Ering fly.*
Joseph Lathrop, 90. *Laring fly.*
1731. **John Ewing**, 71. *Erig pa.*
Rev. Robert Hall, Feb. 21.
1732. **George Washington**, 67. *Wria blue.*
Sir Richard Arkwright, 60. *Arid my.*
1733. **Philip Schayler**, 71. *Sit pa.*
Dr. Priestley, 71. *Pit pa.*
1734. **Dr. John Abuthnot**.
Arthur St. Clair, 84. *Chif co.*
1735. **Vertot**, 80. *Vul cy.*
John Adams, 91. *Apeal na.*
1736. **Prince Eugene**, 73. *Emi pea.*
Daniel Morgan,
1837. **Rev. William Mavor**, Dec. 29.
Sir John Soane, Jan. 20.
1738. **Boerhaave**, 70. *Bark py.*
Joseph Willard, 66. *Wish aught.*
1739. **Dr. Edmund Halley**, 79. *Has my*
Elias Boudinot, 82. *Binske.* [row.]
1740. **George Clinton**, 72. *Coy pa.*
Arthur Lee, 50. *Loyly.*
1741. **Montfaucon**, 86. *Mul shoe.*
Charles Rollin, 80. *Raub cy.*
1842. **Sir Charles Bell**, April 28.
Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, Jan. 1.
1743. **Thomas Jefferson**, 83. *Jot ci.*
Cardinal Fleury, 90. *Furs fly.*
1744. **Alexander Pope**.
Caleb Strong, 75. *Sof oil.*
1745. **Sir Robert Walpole**, 71. *Waspo ra.*
Benjamin Rush, 68. *Rail moo.*
1746. **Jona. Dickinson**, 60. *Doom my.*
David Brainerd, 80. *Bes ing.*
- Madam Dacier**, 69. *Dig sow.*
Dr. William Robertson, 72. *Rex pe.*
- Huet**, 91. *Heart na.*
John Witherspoon, 73. *Wend pea.*
- D. of Marlborough**, 73. *Maid pea.*
Riego executed, Nov. 27.
- Lord Byron**, April 19.
- Mrs. A. L. Barbauld**, March 9.
Emperor Alexander, Dec. 1.
- Bishop R. Heber**, April 3,
Sir J. S. Raffles, July 5.
- George Canning**, Aug. 27.
Dugald Stewart, June 11.
- Cotton Mather**, 65. *Maut awl.*
John Stark, 94. *Spelt no.*
- Charles Thompson**, 95. *Then youth.*
Dr. Samuel Clarke, 54. *Coil thee.*
- William Moultrie**, 75. *Mix oil.*
William Hazlitt, Sept. 18.
- John Abernethy**, April 20.
William Roscoe, June 30.
- Richard Henry Lee**, 62. *Lead me.*
J. M. Necker, 73. *Naria pea.*
- Francis Marion**.
Hannah More, Sept. 7.
- Marshal Villars**, 82. *Vied she.*
Hugh Williamson, 84. *Wif co.*
- Robert Morris**, 72. *Mif pe.*
Mrs. Felicia Hemans, May 16.
- Patrick Henry**,
James Clinton,
- Rev. T. W. Horsfield**, Aug. 26.
Nathaniel Macon, 79. June 29.
- Benjamin West**,
Mrs. Maclean, L. E. L. Oct. 15.
- Dr. R. Bentley**, 77. *Bushrae.*
Samuel Wyllys, 84. *Win co.*
- Nathaniel Greene**, 46. *Goy foe.*
Benedict Arnold, 74. *Aroy ro.*
- Joseph Warren**, 34. *War fa to.*
Sir Francis Chantrey, Nov. 25.
- Robert Mudie**, April 29.
Sir Robert Ker Porter, May 4.
- Bishop Gibson**, 79. *Gaufrow.*
Smith Thompson, 76. Dec. 18.
- Oliver Ellsworth**, 63. *Erfo mi.*
Elbridge Gerry, 70. *Gof ry.*
- Jonathan Swift**, 78. *Saur poo.*
Hannah More, 88. *Mail coo.*
- Colin Maclaurin**, 48. *Moon orb.*

1783. **D'Alembert**, 66. *D'Ar saw.*
Lord Ashburton, Aug. 18.

- Leonard Euler**.
Wm. Alexander. 57. *Apes up.*

1747. William White, 89. *Wairoon*.
R. R. Livingston, 66. *Lairsaw*.
1748. **Dr. Isaac Watts**, *Waspo po*.
1749. La Place, March 23.
David Ramsay, 66. *Rain saw*.
1750. John Trumbull, 81. *Tarly ca*.
Henry Knox, 56. *Knoll law*.
1751. **Henry St. John**, *Lord Bolingbroke*.
John Ledyard, 37. *Lug trip*.
1752. Timothy Dwight, 65. *Died su*.
Gouverneur Morris.
1753. Alexander Hamilton, 51. *Hut la*.
James Hillhouse, 79. *Hut row*.
1754. Henry Fielding, 48. *Fysoc*.
Henry Pelham, 60. *Pas no my*.
1755. John Marshall, 79. *Mul row*.
Montesquieu, 67. *Mook blue*.
1756. **Fontenelle**, 100. *Foam azy*.
Elijah Paine, 85. *Pur cu*.
James Abercrombie, 84. *Arup co*.
1758. Noah Webster, 85.
James Monroe, 73.
1759. **G. Frederick Handel**, 56. *Hytlaw*.
Chancey Goodrich, 56. *Gun us*.
1760. **General Prideaux** killed.
1761. **Samuel Richardson**.
Bishop Hoadley, 85. *Hues cu*.
1762. **Dr. Bradley**, 70. *Bowd ry*.
Roger Griswold, 50. *Gaud ly*.
1763. Abiel Holmes, 74. *Haut ro*.
Rev. Benjamin Wooster, 77. *Warsi rue*.
1764. **Hogarth**, 67. *Hour blue*.
Stephen Van Ransalaer, 75. *Rauf pie*.
1765. **Edward Young**, 83. *Yood ci*.
Robert Fulton, 50. *Faul thy*.
1766. **Admiral Boscawen**, 50. *Bas ly*.
John Trumbull, 87. *Toes cue*.
1767. John Q. Adams, July 11.
Samuel Slater.
Lawrence Sterne.
1768. Eli Whitney, 57. *Waulk up*.
Napoleon Bonaparte, 52. *Bawn le*.
1769. Duke of Wellington.
John T. Kirkland, 70. *Kry ry*.
1770. Walter Scott, 62. *Spy me*.
Lyman Law, 71. *Larra pa*.
1771. Timothy Alden, 68. *Arpa soo*.
William Wirt, 62. *Wire me*.
1772. John S. Ravenscroft, 58. *Ripe oak*.
W. H. Harrison, 68. *Harri soo*.
1773. **Lord Chesterfield**, 79. *Cas no row*.
Lord President Forbes, 62. *[Foot me]*.
James Thompson, 48. *Try orb*.
Isaiah Thomas, 82. *Train she*.
Mirabeau, 42. *Mainaid*.
Dr. Middleton, 67. *Moot blue*.
Marshal Saxe, 54. *Sous lo*.
James Madison, 85. *Mug cu*.
Ezra Ripley, 91. *Rug na*.
John Brooks, 73. *Bud pea*.
David Tappan, 51. *Tried la*.
William Eustis, 72. *Eli pe*.
Bishop Berkley, 73. *Boo pea*.
Aaron Burr, 81. *Bul ca*.
Hannah Adams, 76. *Aruth roe*.
James Cassini, 79. *Cas rue row*.
G. M. de Lafayette, 77. *Larush rue*.
Fisher Ames, 50. *Arushly*.
Oliver Wolcott, 74. *Warlowro*.
Thomas Cooper, 80. *Carlow shy*.
George II., 77. Oct. 25.
Samuel Davies, 37. *Def ear*.
Dr. Sherlock, 84. *Sam rue co*.
Lord Anson, 62. *Atry me*.
Edward Nares, 79. *Naud row*.
John Dubois, 78. *Dawf poo*.
Edward Livingston, 72. *Laufre*.
Alden Bradford, 78. *Awl poo*.
William Dunlap, 74. *Dawl po*.
Dr. John Leland, 75. *Lasna oil*.
Dr. Birch, 61. *Byth ma*.
Andrew Jackson, 78. *Jaur poo*.
Charles Townsend, 42. *Tel aid*.
Isaac Parker, 62. *Pault me*.
Aaa Messer, 68. *Mauk moo*.
Tecumseh, 44. *Tawn fee*.
Dewitt Clinton, 59. *Cawn thou*.
George Canning, 57. *Ory up*.
George Whitefield, 56. *Waf us*.
Dr. Tobias Smollet, 61. *Say ma*.
Thomas Gray.
Ebenezer Porter, 62. *Pipe me*.
John Randolph, 60. *Rarri my*.
Com. W. Barnbridge, 60. *Barri my*.

1784. **Dr. Sam'l Johnson**, 71. *Jars pa*. **Sir George Saville**.

1774. **Lord Clive**, Nov. 22.
Lucien Bonaparte, 86. *Barro saw.*
Com. Hull, 68. *Hoil moo.*
1775. Robert Adrian, 68. *Aroil moo.*
James Barbour, 66. *Bois saw.*
1776. **James Ferguson.**
Henry Clay, April 12.
1777. **Samuel Foote.**
William Pitt, 70. *Pyk py.*
1778. **Voltaire**, 84. *Vasno co.*
David Garrick.
Joseph Story, 66. *Soin saw.*
1779. **Sir Wm. Blackstone**, 57. *Beta up.*
Edward P. Livingston, 63.
1780. **Sir Francis Chanrey**, 60. *Carca my.*
Col. Ledyard massacred at Fort Griswold with the garrison.
Daniel Webster. Martin Van Buren.
1781. **Lord Kaimes**, 86. *Kows shoes.*
D'Alembert, 66. *D'Ar saw.*
1782. **Lord Ashburton**, Aug. 18.
Dr. Sam'l. Johnson, 71. *Jars pa.*
1783. **James Oglethorpe**, 97. *Oak our.*
Dr. Matthew Stewart, 68.
1784. **Nathaniel Greene**, 46. *Goy foe.*
Cardinal Tournone hung on a gibbet fifty feet high.
Samuel L. Southard, 55. *Soorhie.*
Daniel Oliver, 55. *Oorkie.*
1785. **John H. Rice**, 54. *Roor lo.*
Lord Byron, 36. *Book is.*
Bishop Lowth, 77. *Lay rue.*
1786. **Reck Cowan**, 56. *Cook us.*
Thomas Sheridan.
Com. A. J. Dallas, 55. *Doonlie*, died at Callao, June 3, 1844.
Charles Stuart.
1787. **Ethan Allen**, 52. *Apear le*, born in 1737.
John Howard, 58. *Harid oak.*
1788. **John Tyler.**
Dr. Adam Smith, 57. *Set blue.*
James Bowdoin, 64. *Bes so.*
1789. **Rev. Dr. R. Price**, 68. *Pet moo.*
James Manning, 52. *Mish le.*
Piercy Bysshe Shelley, drowned in the Mediterranean, 1822.
1790. **Gen. John Burgoyne.**
Sir Joshua Reynolds, 68. *Refault.*
Henry Laurens, 70. *Led py.*
1791. **John Hancock.** *Heeds truth.*
Sir R. Arkwright, 60. *Arid my.*
1792. **James Beattie.**
Roger Sherman, 72. *Send rs.*
Edward Gibbon, 57. *Gear up.*
Wilbur Fiske, 46. *Far out foe.*
1793. **William C. Bryant.**
Rich. Henry Lee, 62. *Lead me.*
James K. Polk.
Edward Everett.
1794. **Ezra Stiles**, 68. *Ser moo.*
James Boswell.
David Rittenhouse, 65. *Rig owl.*
Louis XVII, in prison.
1795. **James Macpherson**, 58. *Mish loo.*
Anthony Wayne, 51. *Wail la.*
1796. **Edmund Burke.**
Dr. Thomas Reid, 67.
1797. **Horace Walpole.**
W. Mason, 72. *Melp.*
Jeremy Belknap, 54. *Bof lo.*
John Wilkes.
1798. **Dr. Richard Farmer.**
Thomas Pennant, 72. *Pes ps.*
1799. **Geo. Washington**, 67. *Wrid blue.*
William Wales.
1800. **William Melmoth.**
L. Galvani, 55. *Gof lie.*
Edward Rutledge, 50. *Rumy thy.*
L. Spallanzani.
- Dr. Joseph Black**, 73. *Bep pi.*
William Cowper, *Cib sow.*
Dr. Hugh Blair.

86 Santee, 450 tea for it is

1785. **James Oglethorpe**, 97. *Ook our*
Dr. Matthew Stewart, 68.

GOVERNORS, SALARIES, ETC.

GOVERNORS, SENATORS, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SEVERAL STATES, WITH THEIR SALARIES, TERMS OF OFFICE, &c.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Governors in 1845.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Term.</i>	<i>Date of settlement.</i>	<i>Senators.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>Pay per day.</i>	<i>No. of Electors.</i>
<u>Maine,</u>	H. J. Anderson,	\$1,500	1	1630	31	151	\$2,00	9
<u>New Hampshire,</u>	John H. Steele,	1,000	1	1623	12	250	2,00	6
<u>Vermont,</u>	William Slade,	750	1	1724	30	233	1,50	6
<u>Massachusetts,</u>	George N. Briggs,	2,500	1	1620	40	356	2,00	12
<u>Rhode Island,</u>	James Fenner,	400	1	1636	31 ²	72 ¹	1,50	4
<u>Connecticut,</u>	Roger S. Baldwin,		1	1635	21	215	2,00	6
<u>New York,</u>	Silas Wright,	4,000	2	1613	32	128	3,00	36
<u>New Jersey,</u>	Stratton,	2,000	3	1625	18 ²	60 ¹	3,00	7
<u>Pennsylvania,</u>	F. R. Shunk,	4,000	3	1682	33	100	3,00	26
<u>Delaware,</u>	—	1,333	4	1627	9	21	2,50	3
<u>Maryland,</u>	Pratt,	4,200	3	1634	21 ²	78	4,00	8
<u>Virginia,</u>	James McDowell,	3,333	3	1607	32	134	4,00	17
<u>North Carolina,</u>	W. A. Graham,	2,000	2	1650	50	120	3,00	11
<u>South Carolina,</u>		3,500	2	1670	45	124	3,00	9
<u>Georgia,</u>	G. W. Crawford,	4,000	2	1733	93 ²	207	4,00	10
<u>Alabama,</u>	B. Fitz Patrick,	2,500	2	1702	33	100	4,00	9
<u>Mississippi,</u>	Albert G. Brown,	3,000	2	1716	30	91	4,00	6
<u>Louisiana,</u>	Alex. Mouton,	7,500	4	1699	17	60	4,00	6
<u>Arkansas,</u>		2,000	4	1685	21	66	4,00	3
<u>Tennessee,</u>	J. C. Jones,	2,000	2	1756	25	75	4,00	13
<u>Kentucky,</u>	Wm. Owsley,	2,500	4	1775	38	100	3,00	12
<u>Ohio,</u>	M. Bartley,	1,500	2	1788	36	72	3,00	23
<u>Michigan,</u>	J. S. Barry,	1,500	2	1670	18	54	3,00	5
<u>Indiana,</u>	James Whitcomb,	1,500	3	1690	50	100	3,00	12
<u>Illinois,</u>	Thomas Ford,	1,500	4	1683	40	91	4,00	9
<u>Missouri,</u>	J. C. Edwards,	2,000	4	1763	18	49	3,00	7
<i>Territories.</i>								
<u>Florida,</u>		2,500	3	1565	15	29		
<u>Wisconsin,</u>	N. P. Tallmage,	2,500	3		13	26		
<u>Iowa,</u>	J. Chambers,	2,500	3		13	26		

NOTE.—The States in *italic* voted for Martin Van Buren, and those in *roman* for W. H. Harrison, in 1840; those with a line drawn under voted for J. K. Polk, and the remaining ones for H. Clay, in 1844.

1 Limited to that number. 2 One from each county, R. I. excepted, which is one from each town.

1786. Nathaniel Greene, 46. *Goy foe.* Nicholas Biddle, 58. *Boom ush*
Cardinal Tournalone hung on a gibbet fifty feet high.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES, THEIR SALARIES, ETC.

THE GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES,

WITH THEIR TERMS, SALARIES, AND POLITICS, TOGETHER WITH THE DATE OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE STATES; THE SENATORS, REPRESENTATIVES, AND PAY IN THE STATE LEGISLATURES, MNEMONICALLY ASSOCIATED IN WHAT SOME WILL THINK A VERY UNDIGNIFIED MANNER.

Choose between *appearing* undignified, and *being* ignorant.

NEW YORK. 1. **Banner.**

Put that *Wright*^g New ... Polk upon the Governor, as he stands with each foot upon an *ox*^t holding upon a **banner**^a a *mat*^d. **Jethro**¹ the Senator, upon the **table** lays the Representative's *belt*.

PENNSYLVANIA. 2. **Hyena.**

PA ...¹ did Governor *Shunk* give the **hyena** three **oysters**³ when he put the Polk on him? I did not see any *blood*. The **pail** stood on the **table** with a **potato** in it, PA ...

OHIO. 3. **Table.**

Was Governor Bartley drawn through the Clay of Ohio by a couple of **goats** on a **table** where he had placed a *rook*? On the **table** lay an **image** and a **pencil**.

VIRGINIA. 4. **Fox.**

Would Governor *McDowell*'s 3 *spears*² make a Polk for a VIRGINIA **fox**, or shall we not think it *as true*? **Jethro** holds the **fox** whose tail gives an occasional *whisk*.

TENNESSEE. 5. **Vessel.**

— SEE ... Governor Jones has two **baskets** in which he carries upon the **vessel** Clay and *rum*.

The **elephant**, **puma**, and **hyena** are fighting upon deck.

^g The name of the governors will usually be given; the Democratic ones will be printed in *italic*, and the Whigs in roman.

^s To indicate the State, thus: New ... is put for New York.

^t The word *ox* represents 40, the hundreds of dollars he receives, and the number indicate the term, thus: salary, \$4,000, term 2 years.

^c The symbol in the first sentence of the association stands for the class of the State, thus: **banner**¹ indicates that New York is the *first* in population.

^d Date of settlement. 1613. The last fact in the first sentence of each association is the date of settlement.

¹ Symbol for 32, indicating the number of Senators in the Legislature of New York; the **table** represents three dollars, the pay of the Senators and Representatives, which is in all cases the same, and the *belt*, 128, the Representatives. The same order may not always be observed, but it will not be difficult to decide what is intended. The symbol representing the *least number* is the pay, the next *least number* the Senators, and the other the Representatives.

² The 3 *spears* represent \$3,333, and also the 3 years for which the Governor is elected.

1787. Samuel L. Southard, 55. *Soorlie*.
John H. Rice, 54. *Roor lo*.

Daniel Oliver, 55, *Oorlie*.
Bishop Lowth, 77. *Lay rue*.

87 Algiers, Barbary States, 70,000 Take all the cars pyramid,

87 Wisconsin, 400 I wish

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES, THEIR SALARIES, ETC.

KENTUCKY. 6. **Saw.**

Governor — his **KEEN**... **saw** and a load of Clay are drawn by four **elephants** which are fed upon **apple-pie**.
The **fox** by turns plays the **harp** and gnaws the **potato**.

NORTH CAROLINA. 7. **Chair.**

Let Governor Graham stand upon the **chair** with a **basket** upon each arm, one containing Clay, and the other *much* else.

On the **table** an **awl** and a *bell*,
If you know for what use you may tell.

MASSACHUSETTS. 8. **Cane.**

Does Governor Briggs ride his **elephant** over a Mass... of Clay with a **cane** his prerogative to assert?
What if he *ties* the *ox* to the **hyena**?

GEORGIA. 9. **Net.**

Let Governor Crawford with each foot upon an *ox* tie up **GEORGE**... with a quantity of Clay in a **net** which was *knit*. Then let a **fox** expel a **wildcat**.

INDIANA. 10. **Azo.**

Governor *Whitcomb* and the INDIAN... girl **Azo** may put a Polk upon three **goats** which are *brawny*.
Upon the **table** lay a **potato**, sticking an **awl** into it.

SOUTH CAROLINA. 11. **Barrel.**

Upon the **barrel** stands Governor Hammond's black **CAROLINE**... On her neck a Polk, and in each hand a **tumbler** somewhat *gluey*.
On the **table** lies an *eel* making a great *ado*.

ALABAMA. 12. **Bear.**

Governor Patrick rode his two **elephants** to put a Polk upon the **bear** which got into his *rye*.
Feed his **fox** a **potato** in a **pail**.

MAINE. 13. **Gig.**

Says Governor Anderson, "a **goat** draws **MINE**... **gig** and I *sing* the Polka."
"I tie up **MINE**... **hyena** and give **MINE**... **eagle** a *bug*."

ILLINOIS. 14. **Bottle.**

What an **ILL**... **NOISE**... Governor Ford's four **goats** make with Polks on; they do not seem to *suit*.
Upon the neck of the **fox** put a **ring** and give him an **oyster**.

88 Reshd, Peraia, 70,000 and the rest of pyramid.

88 James, 400 James

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES, THEIR SALARIES, ETC.

MARYLAND. 15. **Goat.**

Governor Pratt put up three lengths of **fence** to keep the **goat** out of his Clay-LAND ... but it was like writing in sand one's *auto-graph*.

Tie up the **fox** with the **handkerchief** lest he get at MARY'S ... **lark**.

MISSOURI. 16. **Wheel.**

Give Miss ... Edwards a **wheel** with a Polk on it, and four **baskets** of **mirrors**.

Upon her **table** place a **guitar** and **coffee**.

MISSISSIPPI. 17. **Apples.**

Give Missis ... Brown two **jugs** which she may fill with **apples** and put into her *pack* for a Polk.

Put a **ring** upon the **fox's** neck and let him drink out of a **jug**.

NEW JERSEY. 18. **Guitar.**

Give Governor Stratton his three **baskets** of Clay, and upon the **guitar** let him *mewl*.

Lay the **guitar** and **tobacco** on the **table**.

LOUISIANA. 19. **Anaconda.**

Give Governor Louis ... Mouton four **pumas** and an **anaconda** for a team, and let them feed in the field first *sown*.

He may feed his **fox apples** and **tobacco**.

CONNECTICUT. 20. **Basket.**

Let Governor Baldwin attempt to sail down the CONNECTICUT in a **basket** with his **barrel** of Clay on his shoulder, and remember his ancestors suffered for want of *meal*.

Blindfold the **hyena** with the **handkerchief** till it becomes *dark*.

VERMONT. 21. **Handkerchief.**

Give Governor Slade an *oily*¹ **handkerchief** of Clay. Give the **eagle** a *twig* which you may *buy*.²

NEW HAMPSHIRE. 22. **Camel.**

Let Governor Steele put his New ... Polk upon the **camel** and take **Azo** up behind him, as they have *met*.

Upon Mount Washington have the **bear** and **hyena** *hung*.

MICHIGAN. 23. **Diadem.**

Governor Barry's two **goats**, though Polked, draw him and the **diadem**, although *gluey*.

Upon the **table** place the **guitar** and **lamp**.

¹ *Oily*, 750 dollars, his salary.

² *Buy*, \$1.50 pay per diem.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES, THEIR SALARIES, ETC.

RHODE ISLAND. 24. **Dog.**

Set the **dog** to catch Governor Fenner's **fox** which he had taken by *might*.

Can you *buy*¹ an **eagle** with a **pencil**?

ARKANSAS. 25. **Elephant.**

Put the **elephant** and the governor's four **baskets** with his Polk into the **Ark**... and send them to *school*.

Put a **mask** on the **fox** and a **handkerchief** around his neck.

DELAWARE. 26. **Emmet.**

The Governor says of the **emmet**, *arm it*² with Clay for three years it will make *amends*.

The **net** and **handkerchief** do not *hurt*.³

FLORIDA, IOWA, AND WISCONSIN.

The President's three **elephants** to carry the Territory Governors.
The Legislatures are composed of a **gig**, **table**, and **emmet**

¹ pay of members \$1.50, as in Vermont.

² Salary of the Governor \$1,333.

³ Pay \$2.50 per day.

TO OUR READERS.

You are aware, by this time, that our object in the foregoing pages has not been to present you facts to treasure up, so much as to present principles by which you can acquire knowledge. If a person is to become wise and learned, it is a labor which he *personally must accomplish*. If the object sought in using Mnemonics is to *relieve* us from labor, it is *worse than useless*. If it is to render our mental labor *more effective*, then it may be productive of *immense* benefit. In reading, observation, and reflection, you are to apply its principles to retain whatever is useful. You should *use* it as the astronomer uses the telescope, to increase his field of vision, so that you may take into one view the cause, relations, and consequences of things which otherwise you might never have discovered.

"Lives of all great men remind us,
We can *make our own* sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us,
Footprints on the sands of time."

1790. John Tyler.
Dr. Adam Smith, 57. *Set blue.*

John Howard, 58. *Harid oak.*
James Bowdoin, 64. *Bea so.*

M N E M O N I C S .

PART SECOND.

M N E M O N I C D I C T I O N A R Y .

CHAPTER I. NUMERICS

MNEMONIC WORDS, SYMBOLS AND ETYMONICS.

In this chapter, the words marked ¹ are termed Natural Symbols, and represent the number on the first end. Words expressing three figures, are used as symbols representing two figures. Words marked with the figure ² express one thousand more than the number or date upon the principle of remembering within a thousand years. The words marked ³ are Etymonics, for the explanation of which, see the Rules and Examples. It will be seen that but a few of the words that might be used to represent the numbers, are introduced into this chapter. For explanations, refer to the Rules.

1 a	banner	35. tie zeal squeal	tumbler
2 ye	hyena	36 toe is claw trim trick	image
3 yea I tribe ¹ tripe ¹	table	37 ear year trip ink zink	trumpet
4 O tree spree	fox-tree	38 earls inn squeak too	harp
5 truth ² trust ¹	vessel	39 in yeast east inch tow	squirrel
6 Zoe squaw gnaw	saw	40 Troy ox troll pry sky odds	oyster
7 true sprue	chair	41 ails eels yond	scarf
8 troop ³	cane	42 aid trod tread	fence
9 you trow	net	43 trot trait tromp yolk	scissors
10 why fry all sly by apt art	Azo	44 of odd fee orbs	quail
11 act and tract squab	barrel	45 trail york trains	sculls
12 ah be ant ass gnarl squad	bear	46 foe aim trees	ostrich
13 gnat asp at arm yacht sprat	gig	47 old air or oft skue	frog
14 ask bee who go free add	bottle	48 off aids orb	boot
15 ark gun ¹	goat	49 on yon train sprain scow	coffee
16 as am yam yarn track sloe	wheel	50 th y cry sprung trull lieu	awl
17 trap arch acts slue aft	apples	51 trug la lamb ¹	lantern
18 gnash beau ash squash	guitar	52 the tried truss Gyve ²	umbrella
19 an yard bow slow	anaconda	53 lea out trump troat	lion
20 ell yell ply trey	basket	54 lo thee oaf	lamp
21 ha trend elm	handkerchief	55 oath truth lie vie	loaf
22 he yelp egg ebb tress trent	camel	56 law tries us thaw truck	urn
23 yelk elk yet tret plea	diadem	57 yield up trunk	oar
24 two three do err ho	dog	58 oak loo	cloak
25 hie die yerl ens	elephant	59 thou trust snow vow	crow
26 yes hoe doe throes erst	emmet	60 my wry myrrh ¹	tobacco
27 Aar due hue elms eft treak	bee	61 ma awls man ¹	moth
28 eggs ebbs	broom	62 awe me aunt	spectacles
29 how plow trench throw	turkey	63 sea mist ¹ sick ¹	mirror
30 ill each spring trill squirt	jug	64 see glee so awln	glove
31 trig sprig squid irks	eagle	65 yawl sprawl mud ¹	musket
32 earl tread earth spread	Jethro	66 aught maw gnaws straw	mask
33 tea treat eat it imp squirm	pail	67 sue blue glue	spool
34 trio if to	tongs	68 school ¹ soot ¹	moor

MNEMONIC DICTIONARY.

- 69 *blow glow yawn sow now* **sofa** 122 *bed bent sled whelp trade*
 70 *rye¹ rythm¹* **pyramid** 123 *get bet fret germ whet whelk*
 71 *oils rat¹* **parrot** 124 *ado before¹ befool¹*
 72 *oint pen¹ gyre²* **pencil** 125 *belch beth belfry¹ Abel²*
 73 *pea pear¹* **peaches** 126 *gem beck*
 74 *knee kneel¹* **pony** 127 *geld a-hue gelding¹ berry¹*
 75 *oil pie pump¹* **puma** 128 *belt fresh beds afresh²*
 76 *raw paw roe* **cat** 129 *best when slew screw bench*
 77 *rue choir¹* **desk** 130 *sling beach bill which frill girt*
 78 *pool¹ room¹* **lark** 131 *bind big whig*
 79 *row know* **horn** 132 *bid bead girl whirl birth badge²*
 80 *shy cyst¹* **book** 133 *bit beat wheat bitch slit gimp*
 81 *car¹ cap¹ card¹* **cage** 134 *frisk whisk*
 82 *she shed¹* **cricket** 135 *frith beal*
 83 *troops bright¹* **sheaf** 136 *slim slight beam whim fright*
 84 *shop¹ sheep¹* **corn** 137 *bear slip whip gift scrip slink*
 85 *cur* **cup** 138 *beak freak gilt whiff squeak*
 86 *shoe caw* **brush** 139 *bird gird beast bean beard whist*
 87 *troop coil¹* **cradle** 140 *boy box beech screech scroll*
 88 *coo coop¹* **calico** 141 *frog bog bond agog²*
 89 *show cow grow brow* **shawl** 142 *freed front boss afraid²*
 90 *young fly dry* **peacock** 143 *got gait beet sleet botch*
 91 *youths owls* **ring** 144 *beef a-fee*
 92 *we owe* **telescope** 145 *both bail frail froth sloth wheel*
 93 *trout out trough* **wildcat** 146 *born bees frock from whom*
 94 *no flee* **leaf** 147 *bold gold sleep beer bomb*
 95 *owl youth* **owl** 148 *both sleek*
 96 *woe aught draw* **trap** 149 *been slain gain screen frost again²*
 97 *our your* **wig** 150 *buy bull gull slung burgh*
 98 *woo wood¹* **goose** 151 *bug scrub friend slug*
 99 *now own* **hat** 152 *bud ale freed goad bass acre bale²*
 100 *a-spry ant slyly²* **potato** 153 *but gut goat boat slut bump altar¹*
 101 *why-a a-tract² aptate¹* 154 *busk burr*
 102 *axe ache bye aye angel¹ abyss²* 155 *goal a-lie*
 103 *why-I axis¹* 156 *burn gum bulb freight sleight*
 104 *a-tree art ful²* 157 *bunk boar bier slunk slur*
 105 *art less² azure¹ by-law¹ angle* 158 *busk gush frush buff bunn*
 106 *a-squaw bays²* 159 *board gun boast avow burnt gulf*
 107 *a-true by-path¹ axiom¹ bagnio²* 160 *avory amy astronomer¹*
 108 *a-troop* 161 *Asa as-a bawls asbestos¹ Amazon¹*
 109 *aptness by-word¹ by-name¹* 162 *bawd fraud gaunt able base²*
 110 *ball gall gay bay slay baby²* 163 *a-sea am-I a-bligh¹*
 111 *bag slab wharf band* 164 *a-gee amo a-blot a-sot¹*
 112 *bad age slant gad bass* 165 *bawl scrawl*
 113 *bat what gasp batch andiron¹* 166 *goes fraught bauble¹*
 114 *ago bask* 167 *gaup a-blue a-sue asparagus¹*
 115 *bath bark Gath* 168 *gawk a-gloom¹*
 116 *gas barn slack back* 169 *guard*
 117 *bar bald slap bank* 170 *M.ary a-pyramid² archives¹*
 118 *gash slash barb garb abash²* 171 *boils a-rat¹*
 119 *ban bard* 172 *ape are guess square trance bare*
 120 *bell adieu slept whey dwell* 173 *a-pea area*
 121 *beg bend whelm* 174 *a-knee apogee¹ arose¹*

92 Higa, Russia, 67,000 Blue Rigging.

92 Allemania, 400 Hay

MNEMONIC DICTIONARY.

- 175 *boil a-pie*
 176 *a-paw a-roe armadillo*¹
 177 *a-rue arrow*¹
 178 *a-pool*¹ *a-poor*¹
 179 *guest a-row around*¹
 180 *ashy trashy beaux*
 181 *ash-a a-cab*¹ *booby*¹
 182 *good ace*
 183 *boot fruit sloops*
 184 *agree books*
 185 *booth boons*
 186 *boom a-shoe*
 187 *sloop boor build whoop*
 188 *book goods guilt built*
 189 *boon -a-show a-blow*
 190 *any adry slouch buoy zany*
 191 *bound bowls abound*²
 192 *yard-ed*² *bane*²
 193 *gout slough bough about*²
 194 *a-no a-flee anchor*¹ *another*¹
 195 *bowl frowns*
 196 *bows bought bourn*
 197 *adroit Bourbon*¹
 198 *boult a-wood*¹
 199 *gourd frown gown*
 200 *ye-try yelp extract*¹ *extract*¹
 201 *exalt*¹ *exact*¹ *examine*¹
 202 *eye dye exploit*¹ *explore*¹ *ezert*¹
 203 *exist*¹ *exile extend*¹ *extort*¹
 204 *echo Exodus*¹ *exquisite*¹ *express*¹
 205 *hymn exult*¹ *exude*¹
 206 *hymen*¹ *hysteric*¹ *hyssop*¹
 207 *expend*¹ *expel*¹ *expunge*¹ *export*¹
 208 *excuse*¹ *excel*¹ *except*¹ *excite*¹
 209 *ye-trow hyphen*¹ *hydra*¹
 210 *dart hart day play hall small*
 211 *hand hag dab*
 212 *had dad else plant*
 213 *hat harm damp plat hatch*
 214 *harp ye-ask*
 215 *hark dark hath damn harsh*
 216 *has ham darn hack smack*
 217 *dank plank hank*
 218 *hash dash halt plash*
 219 *hard hast plan half*
 220 *dell hell dey hey smell adept*²
 221 *helm ye-end*
 222 *help dent*
 223 *hers het hump*
 224 *ye-do desk debt*
 225 *heth ye-die ye-hie*
 226 *hem deck*
 227 *her held*
 228 *thresh herb smelt*
 229 *hen den herd hew dew*
 230 *hill dirt health heart*
 231 *dig hind heals deals twig*
 232 *dead head hid did plead hearth*
 233 *heat hit hears ditch high*
 234 *disk deaf plinth*
 235 *heal death dirk heath smith*
 236 *his him dim plight*
 237 *hear heap dip hip dear*
 238 *hilt dish dealt*
 239 *dean hist din heard*
 240 *Dort dong throng doll adopt*²
 241 *dog hog hob*
 242 *heed deed plod plaid*
 243 *hot hops plot plait*
 244 *ye-odd ye-fee*
 245 *doth hail heel*
 246 *horn deem dock hock smock adorn*²
 247 *hold hop deep hair deer*
 248 *doff holt dolt*
 249 *host dost plain*
 250 *hung hurt deign dull hull*
 251 *hug hub duct plug dub*
 252 *died hied hunt eve hurl*
 253 *hut doat hump plump smut hulk*
 254 *husk dusk*
 255 *ye-lie ye-vie belie*²
 256 *dies hies height duck plum hum*
 257 *hoar dumb heir plumb*
 258 *hush plush huff adult*²
 259 *dust hoard dun hun hunch adust*²
 260 *ye-my trebly*
 261 *daub hauls yes-a*
 262 *haunt daunt plaud treble*
 263 *haugh yes-I*
 264 *hawks emo yes-O*
 265 *haul dawns*
 266 *hoes does haum*
 267 *ye-sue ye-blue daubs*
 268 *hawk ye-bloom*¹
 269 *dawn haunch*
 270 *ye-rye ye-pyramid*² *erysypelas*¹
 271 *era erase*¹
 272 *ere erect*¹ *eremite addle*²
 273 *doit enrich*²
 274 *Zero Nero erode*¹
 275 *ye-oil eruption*¹
 276 *hues dues ermine*¹
 277 *ye-rue error*¹ *errand*¹
 278 *ye-poor*¹ *ye-room*¹
 279 *hoist ye-row ye-know*
 280 *ye-shy hoofs*

MEMONIC DICTIONARY.

94 Valencia, Spain, 66,000 Valiant man,

- 281 smooths zebra
 282 hood eke, dooms
 283 hoot hoops
 284 hoof hooks
 285 smooth
 286 doom
 287 door hoop
 288 hook hoods
 289 ye-show ye-grow
 290 ye-dry ye-fly doubts
 291 hound howls
 292 ewe ye-owe
 293 hours dough hough
 294 doubt ye-flee
 295 howl ye-owl
 296 ye-draw house¹ douse¹ plows
 297 hour dour
 298 ye-woo ye stoop¹ ye-droop¹
 299 down enow adown²
 300 I-try earth
 301 each-a spring-a
 302 Tye each-hyena¹
 303 yea-yea each-I
 304 ichor¹ jug-tree illfavored¹
 305 ichthyology yea-truth¹
 306 I-gnaw tymbal¹
 307 tyrant¹ tyro¹ type¹ yea-true Tyre¹
 308 I-troop¹ jug-cane
 309 I-trow yea-you illness¹ ill-nature¹
 310 tart tax tall clay tach clang
 311 tag tact jag
 312 I-be tribe clad jagg spasm isle
 313 spat spars talk tars clasp
 314 I-task I-go task
 315 spark trial javelin¹
 316 tarn tack jack clack jam tassel¹
 317 tar spar tap tank jar clap clank
 318 clash spalt
 319 tan span clan
 320 tell spell earthy
 321 tend spend earthborn¹ earthan¹
 322 sped tent spent ted bide³
 323 term sperm jet jerm text idiot¹
 324 I-do tenth clef
 325 clerk jerk
 326 tempt tern speck
 327 cleft trier clergy¹
 328 spelt spectre¹
 329 test jest ten jew clew
 330 teach treaty spill spirt tilth cling
 331 jig eat-a teals eatable¹ Tiber¹
 332 teams sprite trite tead tid
 333 tears spears teat spit
 334 speaks I-to table-tongs
 335 spins cleans teal
 336 team tight tick click
 337 tear spear clear climb clip clink
 338 speak jilt tilt cliff spice¹
 339 spin clean tin clinch
 340 toy speech tort toll joy cloy sport
 341 clog jog job
 342 speed toss clod taint tod
 343 jot spot cleet
 344 I-fee triform¹
 345 tail teeth jail cloth teens
 346 torn teem claim clock tongs aton²
 347 top told torch jeer tomb atop
 348 jolt teek speeds cloff
 349 tost ton Spain tost ghost
 350 ivy clung spurt
 351 jug tug tub club turf
 352 toad tied spied teint spud give
 353 jut clump jump clutch spurs
 354 tusk squeal-O
 355 tiel triumph truthless¹
 356 turn spurn ties tuck cluck spies
 357 tier spur tuft junk spunk
 358 tush cloak
 359 just tun spun toast clumps
 360 easy imagery³ impiously³
 361 is-a i-sat¹ imbecile¹
 362 eagle ease taunt jaunt bible²
 363 yearn-I imitate¹
 364 I-see imprison¹ impress¹ isolate¹
 365 spawl spawns
 366 toes I-saw taught
 367 I-sue I-glue
 368 I-suit¹ imbrue¹ imbrute¹
 369 spawn tawn
 370 inky idly eary
 371 Ira toils spoils
 372 tripe ire idle squire joint
 373 I-reach¹ yea-rich¹ table-peach
 374 iron¹ tripod¹
 375 toil spoil aerie
 376 ink-man¹ I-paw
 377 I-rue ear-ring¹
 378 I-poor¹ spoilt
 379 joist I-know join earwig¹
 380 icy I-shy
 381 tools spools
 382 ice trice
 383 toot icicle¹
 384 I-keep¹ tricolor¹
 385 tool spool spoons tooth
 386 I-shoe

387 I-coin¹ I-coil¹
 388 took
 389 spoon I-show I grow
 390 touch intrust¹ intrude¹
 391 jowls inborn
 392 trine cloud trifle
 393 tough clout spout tout tours
 394 inform¹ infold¹ infirm¹
 395 jowl clowns towns
 396 tourn spouse¹
 397 thur journey¹
 398 clouds I-woo
 399 town clown spouts
 400 O-try ain oxyoke¹ oxygen¹
 401 ox alic¹ oxgoad¹
 402 O-ye ozen¹ oyer¹
 403 ozæna¹ trolling¹
 404 trochee oddsfish
 405 oxlip¹ Troylike³ scythe¹ skylight¹
 406 boys³ oyster¹
 407 O-true skyrocket¹
 408 ox-brush¹ O-troop¹
 409 O-you tree-you
 410 fall fang fay thwart quart
 411 fag quag fact scarf qualm scab
 412 aisle scalp scant
 413 fat farm scamp
 414 O-ask ogee scarp
 415 scath father¹
 416 quack thwack
 417 far scar scald frank afar²
 418 quash quaff
 419 fan fast scan
 420 fell prey quell body²
 421 fend O-end
 422 fed ode press scent bode²
 423 fetch sketch
 424 O-do odor¹
 425 O-hie fellow¹ felon¹
 426 fern female¹
 427 phlegm ferocious¹ ferry¹
 428 felt fecund¹
 429 few quest fen quench
 430 fix quill preach skill skirt
 431 fig find film fib
 432 quid firth prism print
 433 fit firs fears quit firm feat fitch
 434 fish
 435 quirk filch
 436 first fight quick skim prim prick
 437 fir fear skip quip
 438 fish skiff quilt
 439 fin fist feast skin finch quean

440 fox fort prong
 441 fog fond fob fails
 442 feed font forth faint quaint
 443 feet folk scot form
 444 O-odd scoffer¹ offer¹
 445 fail quail fork feel quoth faith
 446 fees prompt scorn
 447 fold fair queer scold for scorch
 448 scoff feeds focus¹
 449 fain ford folks apron²
 450 fall skull fain skull fuzz
 451 fund fiend scurf sub
 452 furl scud feint fuss
 453 furs sculk scut olive¹
 454 fief **tree-lamp**
 455 foal
 456 skies scum foam
 457 fur field skunk furz
 458 scuff
 459 fun priest skein
 460 O-my ostrich¹
 461 Osage¹
 462 ogle omen¹ omelet¹
 463 foe-I oblige¹ oblique¹
 464 O-see tree-see
 465 fawns osier¹
 466 foes foeman¹
 467 O-sue tree-blue tree-glue
 468 fault oscilate¹ feoff
 469 fawn faun prawn
 470 airy orchard¹ gory²
 471 foils orator¹ orange¹ oracle¹ organ¹
 472 ore ope fend yore trope once ochre
 473 quail oriental¹ opine¹ opium¹
 474 quail oppress¹
 475 foil quoin opulent¹
 476 O-raw foible¹
 477 O-rue oppose¹ opponent¹
 478 O-poor¹ old-brush¹
 479 foist quoin foin quovits orphan¹
 480 O-shy
 481 fools
 482 food yoke
 483 foot scoops orbit¹ octavo
 484 proof
 485 fool
 486 tree-shoe ask-shoe²
 487 scoop fool'd
 488 occur¹ occasion
 489 O-show
 490 trophy bony²
 491 found
 492 one gone² bone² Zone proud fount

95 Cologne, Prussia, . . . 66,000 Colonel in a mask.

95 Garrone, 370 The gar runs idly.

1795. James K. Polk.
Ezra Stiles, 68. Ser moo.

James Boswell.
Louis XVII, in prison.

MNEMONIC DICTIONARY.

96 Gaudalaxara, Mexico, 66,000 Gaudy mask,

- 493 scout O-out
 494 O-no **coffee-tree**
 495 foul fowl scowl prowl
 496 O-woe fought onset¹
 497 scour four onion¹
 498 O-woo tree-stood¹
 499 scourd onward¹
 500 the tried crypt
 501 cry-a thy-a
 502 lye ar-kye²
 503 cry-I lying¹
 504 cry-O cry-tree thy-tree
 505 lymph thy-**vessel**
 506 crystal¹ thyself¹
 507 lyre¹ lyrist¹
 508 lycanthropy¹ **awl-cane**
 509 lynx **awl-net** thy-net
 510 lay laz crayon¹
 511 lag land crab snag vagabond¹
 512 lad lass snarl ladder¹
 513 that vat cramp lamp snatch swarm
 514 ark-go² bubo² **lantern-tree**
 515 lark lath swallow¹
 516 cram crack lack snack alas²
 517 lank thank crank craft lamb snap
 518 lash crash swash snake¹
 519 last vast lard than van
 520 they vex crept vert swept avert²
 521 leg lend lewd vend
 522 led lent cress shred vent
 523 let veto¹ letter¹ lettuce¹
 524 theory¹ theorist¹ theologian¹
 525 crews length lens
 526 them acres²
 527 theft left aver² legs
 528 verb lecture¹
 529 lest vest then crest
 530 thing leach shrill swing
 531 crib liberty¹ league¹
 532 lead lid lights lint cricket¹
 533 lit lisp crisp crimp limp sweat
 534 leaf life¹ alto²
 535 veal-thirds sweat
 536 this learn cream thirst swim
 537 lip leap lift limb think viper¹
 538 leak leash creak sneak sniff
 539 thin lean least list crean sphinx
 540 long thong loll snort leech along²
 541 log lob avails
 542 laid creed loss cross
 543 lot leet sweet
 544 Thorp thee-O creeks
 545 vail snail avail²
 546 lorn thorn lock crock lees
 547 veer lop creep leer loft sneer aloft²
 548 creek creeds Leeds
 549 vain lost lain lord sword
 550 lull lux
 551 lug snug shrug shrub
 552 lied load
 553 lump thump crump crutch
 554 lief loaf thief
 555 loath lurk
 556 vies cries lungs loam luck
 557 crumb thumb lurch shrunk their
 558 crush shriek croak snuff luff
 559 loan lust crust vein lunch allow²
 560 eighty busy² lawyer²
 561 law-a usage¹ alma²
 562 laud vaunt use laudanum¹ avault²
 563 laugh law-table
 564 vaults usquebaugh¹ also²
 565 crawl usurp¹
 566 laws thawps
 567 umpire¹ leopard¹ un-glue²
 568 vault umbrella¹
 569 lawn launch
 570 bury² urchin¹
 571 urbane¹ unchaste²
 572 void uphold¹ upheld¹ avoid²
 573 loiter¹ upturn¹
 574 upon¹ unchain²
 575 loins upland¹
 576 upmost¹ croisade¹
 577 uproar¹ upper¹
 578 bureau² upshot¹ voice¹
 579 loin upwards upstart¹
 580 Lucy goat-shy²
 581 cease **vessel**-cage un-called²
 582 truce urge
 583 loops unship²
 584 loaf aloof²
 585 loons **vessel**-cup
 586 loom cruise¹
 587 loop swoop
 588 look crook
 589 loon swoon
 590 vouch crouch trusty snowy avouch²
 591 crown'd crowd unable alpha²
 592 loud aloud² shroud
 593 lout snout though
 594 trustee unfelt¹
 595 crowns thowl unloved¹
 596 vovs crows thought snows
 597 croup loup lour
 598 unkind¹ uncaught¹ uncouth¹

96 St. John's, 850 Cover St. John's toy.

MNEMONIC DICTIONARY.

- 599 crown
 600 squaw-try me awe
 601 sybil¹ sybarite¹
 602 gnaw-ye as-ye²
 603 symptom¹ auxiliary¹
 604 sylph myology¹ gnaw-tree
 605 syllable¹ sylvan¹ mythology¹
 606 myrrh myself³ mystery¹ system¹
 607 syringe¹ syrtis¹ myriad¹ as-true²
 608 sycophant¹ sycophantic¹ my-cane
 609 syncope¹ synagogue¹ syphon¹
 610 say may mart mall mayor¹
 611 sand bland gland blab marks
 612 sad mad glad auger¹
 613 sat mat samp match mattock¹
 614 mask saffron¹ safe¹
 615 mark marsh august¹ wrath augur¹
 616 black sack master¹
 617 sank blank mar map march sap
 618 sash mash malt salt
 619 man mast blast blanch
 620 sell sex gaudy² bawdy² sept
 621 send blend mend sect
 622 sent awed bled bless mess ample²
 623 met set metal¹ meteor¹ wretch
 624 meol sequel¹
 625 mews melon¹ metheglin¹ select¹
 626 memory¹ seminary¹
 627 mermaid¹ abler² merchant¹ sermon¹
 628 melt mesh secure¹
 629 men glen self mew sew blench blest
 630 sing string mix bleach mill sign
 631 mind blind glib midst
 632 mint mid mead meant bliss miss
 633 seat sit meat bleat sigh milk
 634 autograph¹ autocrat¹ automaton¹
 635 sealNeal sixth milch
 636 gleam seam might blight sight
 637 sip blear sift sink mink mild
 638 bleak milt mice¹
 639 gleam mean sin mist
 640 song sort mort stroll
 641 sob mob blond
 642 said meed seed bleed maid moss
 643 sot blot meet blotch gleet
 644 gleeful² month
 645 moth sail sons mail awful¹
 646 sees glées morn seem morn sock
 647 old monk soft mop seer
 648 seek meek saik
 649 son main most seen blain soph
 650 sung mull such much
 651 mug surf
 652 mud blunt
 653 sut moat bloat gloat mump
 654 musk suffer¹ author¹
 655 murk sulphur¹ seive¹ mule¹
 656 sum muck mulct mum glum
 657 sup sunk soap soar blur
 658 mush blust bluff muff soak
 659 sun moan mien mumps must
 660 gnaw-my sawyer¹ austral¹
 661 saw-a mauls
 662 bauble¹ maudlin¹ sawdust¹ amble²
 663 sawing¹ gnaw-aught
 664 gnaw-so squaw-see
 665 maul Saul
 666 maws saws mausoleum¹ sausage¹
 667 sawpit squaw-blue gnaw-glue
 668 mugre¹ mawkish¹ saucy¹ saucer¹
 669 sawn blawn
 670 gluey gnaw-rye¹
 671 soils moils
 672 sued glued
 673 auricle¹ auricular¹
 674 aurora¹ gnaw-knee
 675 soil gnaw-pie
 676 sues blues glues
 677 squaw-rue gnaw-rue blue-chair
 678 blue-cane glue-cane
 679 moist blueness¹
 680 squaw-shy
 681 schools sooths
 682 mood blood blooms
 683 suit moot auction¹
 684 squaw-keep¹ gnaw-corn¹
 685 school sooth moons
 686 gloom bloom
 687 moor moorland¹
 688 moods bloods
 689 soon moon awkward¹ suits
 690 squaw-dry squaw-fly gnaw-fly
 691 mound sound mouths
 692 mount squaw-owe as-we
 693 sours awning¹ blowing¹
 694 squaw-flee gnaw-no
 695 soul south mouth
 696 sows blows glows mourn sought
 697 sour soup mould
 698 moult mounts
 699 sown moun blown
 700 true-try true-spry
 701 rythm pygmy¹
 702 rye ryder¹ true-ye
 703 true-yea pyramid-table
 704 true-tree

MNEMONIC DICTIONARY.

98 Rotterdam, ... Holland, 64,000 See the Rotten dam.

811 *grand brand calm grab brag cab*
 812 *cant grant grass brass brad shad*
 813 *cat catch grasp brat cars camp*
 814 *carp sharp cask*
 815 *shark cark calx*
 816 *sham carn brack*
 817 *cap car shaft graft shank*
 818 *cash splash graff*
 819 *calf can card cast bran branch*
 820 *key cell shell grey kept*
 821 *keg cane-end*
 822 *shed bred cent cess*
 823 *ketch good-table³*
 824 *she-fox cane-dog¹*
 825 *shelter¹ brews celestial¹*
 826 *shem heck ashes² cement¹*
 827 *kegs asher sheriff¹*
 828 *sheds shekel¹*
 829 *ken shew brew grew shelf cest*
 830 *king kill bring shirt breach booty²*
 831 *kind grind brig grig*
 832 *kid kiss bread splint acid²*
 833 *split grit great shears*
 834 *brisk kiln*
 835 *breath sheath kirk*
 836 *kick bright grim brick*
 837 *ship shift shear grip brink breadth*
 838 *break kids*
 839 *grin grist shin breast kin cist*
 840 *coy short breech corps-e¹*
 841 *cob cog shog*
 842 *shod braid breed gross cod*
 843 *col grot shot sheet greet cops-e¹*
 844 *coffin¹ coffee¹*
 845 *greens broth cork grains keel*
 846 *corn shorn brock shock cock*
 847 *keep shop cold comb sheep*
 848 *coll greek breeds*
 849 *keen sheen green grain cost brain*
 850 *coux coach*
 851 *cub grub*
 852 *broad grout brunt cud*
 853 *cul coat shut groat cusp*
 854 *brief grief*
 855 *ceil coal shoal groans*
 856 *curs grum*
 857 *cup cur shield*
 858 *brush cuff curb grub*
 859 *shun groan coast curb*
 860 *came-my ash-tobacco¹*
 861 *shawls brawls shoeboy¹*
 862 *acme² cane-aunt cane-awe*
 863 *caulk shoe-table*

864 *cauf cauks*
 865 *caul shawl brawl*
 866 *caught shoes*
 867 *cane-glue cane-blue*
 868 *cauk cane-moor¹ shoe-cane*
 869 *brawn shoe-net*
 870 *cane-pyramid coifs*
 871 *coils broils*
 872 *trooper³ cane-pencil*
 873 *trooping¹ Coit cane-peaches*
 874 *coif cane-pony*
 875 *coins cane-pie groins*
 876 *cues cradle-saw*
 877 *broil'd coil'd*
 878 *troop-cane cradle-cane*
 879 *coin groin*
 880 *brooch cane shy cane-book*
 881 *cools calico-banner*
 882 *brood cane-cricket*
 883 *shoot bruit coops*
 884 *brooks cooks*
 885 *cool coons*
 886 *bruise¹ groom broom coom*
 887 *coop calico chair*
 888 *cook shook brook broods*
 889 *coon shoots*
 890 *court couch*
 891 *ground coward¹ cowslip¹*
 892 *count cane-we*
 893 *shout cough shough*
 894 *cane-flee show-fox*
 895 *cowl growl growth*
 896 *grows brows shows brought*
 897 *could should group*
 898 *counts show-cane*
 899 *grown brown shouts shown*
 900 *styx we owe you-try*
 901 *nymphs young-banner stygian¹*
 902 *outré younger³ dryer¹*
 903 *you-yea dry-table*
 904 *you-tree young-tree*
 905 *nymph style¹ phylactery¹*
 906 *rhyme¹ physician¹ flyblow¹*
 907 *you-true styptic¹*
 908 *young-cane you-troop¹ dry shod¹*
 909 *you-trow net-you dryness³*
 910 *flax wax stay dray way start wall*
 911 *stand wand flag drag wag drab*
 912 *want wad warns*
 913 *warm flat stamp stalk walk*
 914 *flask warp*
 915 *stark you-ark you-goat*
 916 *was dram flam stack warn*

98 Weiser, 330 We air teach.

MNEMONIC DICTIONARY.

- 705 *pythagorean*¹ *chyle*¹
 706 *true-squaw* *chymist*
 707 *pyre*¹ *pyramid*¹ *pyrotechnics*¹
 708 *true-troop*¹ **pyramid-cane**
 709 *true-you true-trow*
 710 *ray pay part pall pang rang*
 711 *rag palm pact*
 712 *rant chant chasm pant pass pad*
 713 *rat chat charm chalk rasp patch*
 714 *true-ask truego trueborn*¹
 715 *path park rath chark*
 716 *ram pack rack knack*
 717 *rap raft parch rank argue*²
 718 *rash chaff rants chants pants*
 719 *ran past pan*
 720 *pert apert*² *rez*
 721 *rend pend peg true-end*
 722 *rent red pent*
 723 *pet petticoat*¹ *petty*¹
 724 *refuse*¹ *repress*¹
 725 *rests pests pens perk*
 726 *peck reck check*
 727 *rest per repel*¹ *pepper*¹ *perch*
 728 *pelt recur*¹ *true-eggs*
 729 *pen pest rest chest pew chew knew*
 730 *ring rich rill chill reach peach*
 731 *rig pig rind rib realm*
 732 *read rid pint pearl*
 733 *peat cheat pit chit knit pitch*
 734 *risk chirp*
 735 *peal pith pins*
 736 *ream rim right knight chick*
 737 *pear rear child pink chip reap rift*
 738 *peak reads rids*
 739 *rist pin chin pinch*
 740 *roll poll knoll port*
 741 *rob pond knob*
 742 *rod reed paid pod paint*
 743 *pot romp pomp knot chops*
 744 *reef true-fee true-of*
 745 *rail pail pork reel kneel peel*
 746 *rock knock rose*¹ *rains pains*
 747 *chair pair peer cheer chop peep*
 748 *cheek reek polt*
 749 *chain post chord rain pain*
 750 *pull rung poach reign*
 751 *rug rub pug*
 752 *road churl purl pulp puss runt*
 753 *put pump rump rut*
 754 *chief rusk purr*
 755 *Ruth reins puns runs*
 756 *churn rum chuck roam pus*
 757 *church pup roar*
 758 *rush push ruff chuff*
 759 *pun run rust rein punch*
 760 *army*² *true-my*
 761 *raw-bones*¹ *true-awls*
 762 *people*¹ *true-awe true-aunt*
 763 *pawing*¹ *true-sea*
 764 *true-glee amory*²
 765 *Paul true-awl*
 766 *paws pause*¹
 767 *pauper*¹ *true-blue*
 768 *paucity*¹ *true-moor*¹
 769 *pawn paunch rawness*¹
 770 *true-pyramid*
 771 *roils rue-a true-parrot*
 772 *point true-pencil*
 773 *choirs true-pea rue-I*
 774 *rueful*¹ *rue-tree*
 775 *roil true-oil*
 776 *rues poise*¹
 777 *choir true-rue*
 778 *choice*¹ *rue-cane*
 779 *true-row roist*
 780 *roofs true-shy*
 781 *pools true-cage*
 782 *rood rooms true-she*
 783 *root true-sheaf*
 784 *roof rooks*
 785 *pool true-cup*
 786 *room true-shoe*
 787 *poor poop*
 788 *rook roods*
 789 *roost true-show*
 790 *pouch true-fly*
 791 *round pound around*²
 792 *trueness true-we Rowe power*¹
 793 *rout pout rough*
 794 *powerful*³ *true-no*
 795 *powerless*³ *true-owl*
 796 *rows knows chouse*¹
 797 *pour true-our rounds pounds*
 798 *poult pounds rounds*
 799 *known true-own routs*²
 800 *oozy she*
 801 *cygnet*¹ *Bryant*¹
 802 *shy-hyena cane-ye*
 803 *cycle*¹ *cycloid*¹
 804 *cypress*¹ *shy-fox* *Cyprus*¹
 805 *cylinder*¹ *shylike*³
 806 *cymbal*¹ *cane-gnaw*
 807 *cane-true ashy-chair*²
 808 *shy-cane book-cane*
 809 *cyst cynick*¹ *cane-you*
 810 *call cart shay bray gray*

99 Hudson, 330 Huds on.

MNEMONIC DICTIONARY.

- 917 war star drank flank starch flap
 918 wash flash staff draff wants
 919 war stanch wast
 920 well wept
 921 wend web dowels²
 922 wed fled went dress
 923 wet net next
 924 nef you-do you-dog
 925 never¹ welfare¹
 926 stem stern neck
 927 step dregs Neptune¹
 928 flesh welt weds
 929 west nest flew stern drench vench
 930 wing sting fling flirt will still
 931 wig wind
 932 dread stead flint stint
 933 wit flit nigh heat flitch wisp
 934 ninth wife¹
 935 weal steal with weans wins
 936 night dream flight stick steam
 937 wild wear drear stir drift drink
 938 wilt fleak steak stiff wish
 939 win wean wist
 940 droll wort
 941 flog nails wails flails works storks
 942 need weed steed north staid
 943 not wait fleet notch storm worm
 944 waif you-see you-odd
 945 nail wail flail steel stork work
 946 worn flees flock stock
 947 stop nor sleep weep stair steer
 948 week weeds needs
 949 won ween drain stain
 950 stung flung flux null you-cry
 951 drub stub drug
 952 stud stunt drums
 953 stump float neigh nut weigh
 954 stuffs owl-tree
 955 you-lie nullify¹
 956 dries flies drum stuck
 957 drunk numb wield
 958 flush stuff
 959 nun stumps
 960 you-my you-tobacco
 961 drawls you! ma
 962 flaunt you-aunt
 963 draw-table trow-sea
 964 you-see you-so
 965 drawl
 966 woes draws draught naught
 967 you-glue you-blue
 968 flaunts draw-cane
 969 you-glow drawn you-blow
 970 you-pyramid
 971 our-banner you-parrot
 972 rheums trounce bozince²
 973 adroit² neut
 974 our-fox your-fox
 975 you-oil our-vessel
 976 rheum noise¹
 977 you-rue our-chair
 978 your-cane our-cane
 979 you-know our-net
 980 you-shy N,ancy²
 981 stools woo-a you-cage
 982 wood stood flood
 983 stoops droops
 984 stooks woof nooks
 985 stool wool
 986 woos noose¹
 987 droop stoop
 988 nook floods woods flook
 989 noon you-show
 990 you-fly you-dry
 991 wound drownd
 992 you-owe flowers¹
 993 stout flout you-out
 994 you? no you-flee
 995 drowth you-owl
 996 flows drought nought
 997 flour would wounds
 998 you-woo now-cane
 999 noun flown drown
 1000 all-try art-spry

100 Perth, Austria, 62,000 A Pert aunt.

100 Flint, 309 The Flint-I try.

RECOMMENDATIONS

From the Rev. Thomas Marcy.

Having examined the principles of Mnemonics, as taught by Mr. Robert Pike, I am prepared to say that, in my opinion, *they are worthy the attention of all*, especially professional men, who have occasion frequently to refer to dates, historical facts, and statistics.

T. MARCY.

Palmer, Oct. 27, 1843.

From Rev. George W. Meads, and others.

We, the undersigned, having gone through a course of instruction in Mnemonics under the superintendence of R. & W. C. Pike, feel much delighted with the study, and believe it of *incalculable utility* in the association of events, and the remembrance of historical, geographical, and chronological facts.

Signed, GEORGE W. MEADS,
WM. MULLEN,
BENJ. HORTON,
E. B. HAYNES,
E. R. HAYNES,
E. H. WHEELER,
W. D. BRONK,
O. P. TARBELL,
A. MILLER,
MILLS L. CALENDER,

Wrentham, May 10, 1844.

This may certify, that we, the undersigned, have attended a course of instructive lectures given by Miss Rebecca Pike, on the science of Mnemonics, and feel highly pleased with her instruction.

We appreciate the value of this new science, and *earnestly commend it to the candid attention of all lovers of learning*. We consider this new art of memory as reflecting much credit on the philosophical genius of its authors, as a *system of surprising utility in the acquisition of knowledge*, and as *eminently qualified to fortify and give promptness to memory*.

We invite those who yet doubt, to "come and see."

WM. B. BUGBEE,
B. H. FALES, JR.,
WM. EVERETT JILLSON,
D. J. ABBOTT,
CHARLES C. SHAW,
ELISHA FISK,
JAMES D. LINCOLN,
S. WARNER, JR.,
THOMAS A. GEORGE,
B. S. FARRINGTON,
C. G. MANN,
D. J. FELT,
D. E. HEMMENWAY,
J. M'LANE,
and fourteen ladies.

Mansfield, Mass., June 6, 1844.

of five undersigned, having attended a course
in the science of Mnemonics,

can cheerfully testify in favor of its utility. From an investigation of its principles, it is believed that this science is founded according to the law of association of ideas in the human mind. This method for remembering historical dates, statistical numbers, and important facts, must be of inestimable value to all who are engaged in the pursuit of knowledge.

We can *confidently recommend* it to the notice of students and teachers, and all persons who wish to improve and invigorate their memory.

CLOA A. DUMANS,
JULIA A. WATTERING,
A. M. W. ALLEN,
ABBY ROBINSON,
ISAAC SKINNER,
NATHANIEL COOK, JR.,
H. B. PRATT,
E. G. COBB.

Unionville, Feb. 9, 1844.

Miss PIKE, — After expressing my high consideration of respect, permit me to say, that I have attended two of your lectures, — that I am fully satisfied of their importance, and, knowing as I do the inestimable value of a good memory, *I pray you proceed*, and so far as possible lend your capacity and qualifications to further our advancement in this most desirable of all useful accomplishments, and I most anxiously hope that you will receive a most cordial reception from this investigating community, which I have no reason to doubt.

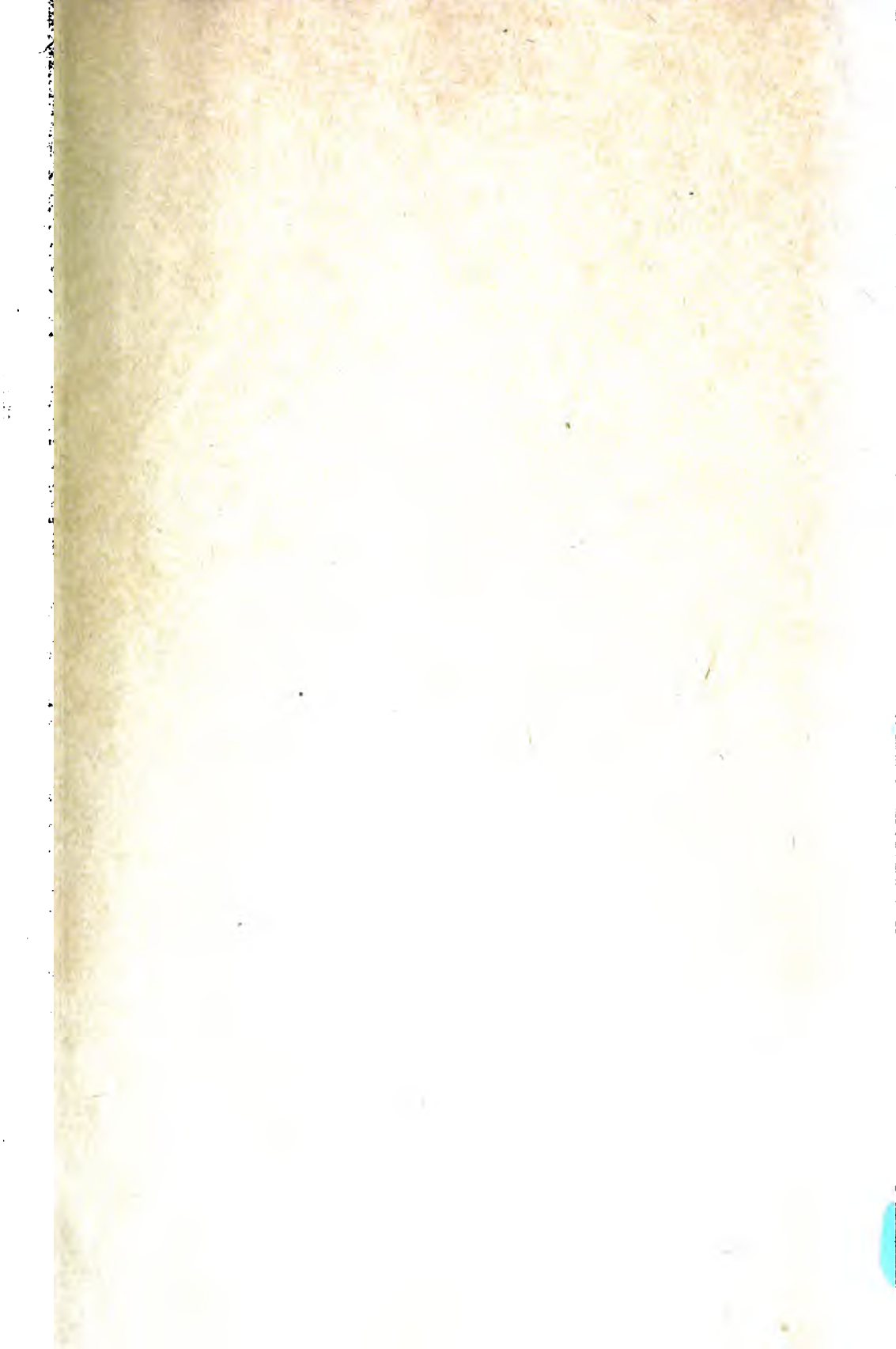
I am truly your most humble servant,
J. S. RICHARDSON.

We, the undersigned, having attended a course of lessons in Mnemonics, feel a pleasure in saying, that we consider it a system of real, undoubted utility, well worthy the attention of all who desire to increase in knowledge. If introduced into schools, and taught as a part of primary instruction, we think it would greatly facilitate the acquisition of knowledge, saving much of time and labor, and placing it on a surer basis.

A. B. SMITH,
DEANA L. SMITH,
SARAH SMITH,
SUSAN A. MANNING,
MARTHA L. JONES,
MINERVA M. JONES.

We, the undersigned, having had children under the instruction of Mr. Pike, in Mnemonics, would cheerfully state, that we believe the system to be of real utility in its application to any thing to be retained in the memory, especially where dates, numbers, &c. are to be remembered.

ALVAH HYDE,
WM. F. DICKINSON,
and seven others.



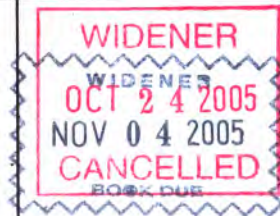




The borrower must return this item on or before the last date stamped below. If another user places a recall for this item, the borrower will be notified of the need for an earlier return.

*Non-receipt of overdue notices does **not** exempt the borrower from overdue fines.*

Harvard College Widener Library
Cambridge, MA 02138 617-495-2413



Please handle with care.
Thank you for helping to preserve
library collections at Harvard.

